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INDIANA

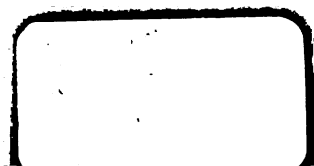
PAST AND
PRESENT

FIRST
MAP OF INDIANA
DRAWN
BY
JOHN MELISH
IN
1817

LAKE
MICHIGAN

WAYNE
FRANKLIN
DEARBORN
RIPLEY
JENNINGS
JACKSON
ORANGE
DAVIS
KNOX
WHITE RIVER
GIBSON
PIKE
WARRICK
PERRY
POSEY
OHIO RIVER
WASHINGTON
CLARKE
HARRISON
SWITZERLAND
METTEROCK

Indiana, past and present



7-7-11



Indiana Past and Present

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No. 1

THE MAKING OF A STATE

By GEORGE S. COTTMAN

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The section marks (§) refer the reader to a fuller exposition of the particular subject in the department "Indiana in Brief."

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Fundamental Factors: Soil, Climate, Stock and National Policy—A study of the influences that have given direction, shape and character to the history of Indiana carries the inquirer back not only to the beginnings of American history in the Mississippi valley, but to more remote causes. For example, what is the explanation of the phenomenal swiftness (as history goes) with which this valley, which, but a little more than a century ago, was one primeval wilderness, has progressed to the high tide of twentieth century civilization? Obviously, soil, climate, configuration and natural features of the country, stock and national policy are all factors which, collectively, have wrought results that for expediteness and inherent energy hardly find an analogy in the history of the world. A comparison with other continental portions of the globe presents some interesting contrasts. The most striking, perhaps, as presenting differences imposed by the physical basis, is Africa. That vast continent, with its more than 10,000,000 square miles, lying contiguous to the older centers of civilization and itself the seat of the most ancient ones, has, until recent times, remained the "dark continent," and the invasions of the dominant nations have to the present day resulted only in a polyglot group of colonies that are practically negligible in an estimate of the world's growth. Insufficient water supply and vast wastes, tropic heat, fell diseases and ineradicable pests have been effective deterrents to the successful reign of the Caucasian.

If we consider South America, with its zones of climate ranging all the way from the tropics of Brazil to the Antarctic sterility of southern Argentina, and its fertile soils, capable of supporting a teeming multitude, we find it, beneath the rule of a Latin

race, a congeries of minor nations that seem forever on the border of anarchy. Briefly, the history of South America and that of the United States since the settlement of the two continents largely illustrates the difference in stock.

Australia, with an area almost equal to that of the United States, is little more than one vast barren waste, with a fringe of isolated civilization strung along part of its coasts.

Of Asia, we are told by an authority, "owing to its great extent from east to west the central parts, deprived of moisture, are almost everywhere deserts, and a belt around the western, southern and eastern shores comprises nearly all that contributes to the support of man."

This same writer (Charles Maclaren) pointing out the superior natural advantages of the Americas as a seat of civilization, maintains that "the new continent, though less than half the size of the old, contains at least an equal quantity of useful soil and much more than an equal amount of productive power"; and he adds that "America is indebted for this advantage to its comparatively small breadth, which brings nearly all its interior within reach of the fertilizing exhalations of the ocean." This means that the rain supply, which is evaporated from the ocean, reaches these interior parts; the rain supply, in turn, means a system of well-supplied streams, and they mean, in the first instance, irrigation, vegetation and soil, and in the second, natural routes of travel and transportation that are a great determining factor in the distribution of settlers in a new country. Apropos to this, if we study a hydrographic chart of the Mississippi valley showing the numerous streams that ramify far and wide from the great "father of waters" and its larger affluents,

and if our imagination adds to these the innumerable creeks that reach out, traversing almost every square mile of the country, what nature has done for the land in this particular becomes apparent.

Closely correlated with the abundant water supply in this favored region is a soil unsurpassed in its productiveness and a climate borrowed from the location of the valley in the heart of the north temperate zone which is at once adapted to a wide range of vegetation and to the stimulation of human energy—a very potent factor in the development of civilization. For variety of productions useful to man perhaps no spot on earth excels the Mississippi valley, and this value is enhanced by the adaptability of the soil to vegetation that is not indigenous, many of our products today being of exotic origin. This fertility and adaptability of the soil, says Livingston Farrand in his "Basis of American History," "must be regarded as among the chief contributing causes to the stupendous growth of the American nation."

The stock that peopled our section has, of course, been an immeasurable factor in the extraordinary development of the country. What self-government is in the hands of an untrained Latin race is demonstrated by South American history. The Anglo-Saxon tide that poured into our Middle West after the Revolutionary war was not only the offspring of the most staid and substantial race on earth, but it had back of it nearly two centuries of training in self-government. It was a race hardy, independent and capable, jealously guarding its institutions and the best that it had inherited politically. Above all, its individuals were ardent lovers of their land and permanent home-makers. Add to this a national policy evolved through the same people that fostered the settlement and development of the public domain along wise lines that had been thought out by some of the most patriotic and most able statesmen of the age, and we have in rough outline the fundamental factors of that particular phase of civilization in which our State shares. To appreciate well the character and meaning of our local history we should consider these antecedent causes explaining the larger history of which we are a part. A long and interesting chapter on these preliminaries might well be written, but the aim here is to touch upon them in a cursory way only, as an introduction to our nearer theme.

The French in the Wabash Valley.§—The French occupancy of the Mississippi valley, lasting nearly a century, or from the time of the explorations of La Salle and Joliet till the French and Indian war, is for the most part, as a tale that is told, with little

permanent sequence. This is true of the early invasion of the Wabash valley, and while French life there, from the establishment of the first posts in the first half of the eighteenth century till the American invasion early in the nineteenth, affords a picturesque and romantic preliminary chapter to our history, it can scarcely be called an integral part of it, and its influence in modifying our development is scarcely appreciable. The story of Indiana as a State is a story of Americanized Anglo-Saxon stock pure and simple. The isolated, straggling French life, little ethnological fragments, as it were, left stranded here far from their kind, was not strong enough to tincture the incoming population with that wonderful French race persistence that is notable in Canada, and in short time they were incontinently swallowed up.

It can be said, however, that the previous French settlement at Vincennes determined the starting-point of the American occupancy, and the beginning place of Indiana politics. The treaty of Greenville, in 1795, secured from the Indians along with certain strategic points on the Wabash river and a large tract at the falls of the Ohio, for George Rogers Clark and his soldiers, the lands adjacent to "the post of St. Vincennes," to which the Indian title had already been extinguished. This reservation, which was rather indefinite as to boundaries, in turn determined the first of the series of Indian purchases that ultimately comprised the whole State. By a treaty consummated in 1803 William Henry Harrison secured an extension of the 1795 reservation, with defined boundaries, that reached some fifty miles westward from Vincennes. This tract was the first part of the new territory to be surveyed by the rectangular system adopted by the United States government, and was the first to be thrown open for general settlement. This and the existence of Vincennes as the one town in the territory that was to be the future Indiana, logically determined the location of the territorial seat of government and the first center of American population.

Incidentally, in this connection, in order to establish in the newly acquired isolated tract surveys that would align with future surveys to the east, that must, in turn, meet the Ohio surveys, a meridian and base lines were made to intersect at the western boundary of the tract, and thus our survey ranges ran east and west from a meridian near the middle of the State instead of advancing westward from the Ohio line in orderly continuation.

One great preliminary service that the French did for their successors was in the first explorations of the country. First the professed explorers and then

he *coureurs de bois*, employed by the fur traders, traversed our streams, penetrating to the remoter parts of the virgin wilderness, and the maps left us by the old French cartographers are not only curious as revealing the growth of the geographical knowledge of our region, but are particularly informative as to the location of Indian tribes in those days.

An interesting geological story, apropos here, which illustrates how remote natural causes may sometimes enter into human history, is given by Mr. Charles R. Dryer in the Sixteenth Geological Report of Indiana (1888). The French in their intercourse with the Mississippi valley, as even the casual reader of history is supposed to know, passed into the interior valley from the basin of the great lakes by the rivers of the two systems, making the connections over various short portages at watersheds where the navigable waters of opposite-flowing streams almost met. There were six or seven of these trade routes, and one of the most direct, with a comparatively short and easy portage, was from Lake Erie up the Maumee to the point where Fort Wayne stands, thence about nine miles by level land to the Aboit, or Little Wabash, thence down the Wabash. An examination of the map reveals a peculiar natural feature at this portage. The St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, flowing, respectively, from the northeast and southeast, unite at the point farthest west, then, as the Maumee, double curiously on their previous courses and flow back to Lake Erie. The three, presenting a sagittate or arrow-head form, reach into the fork formed by the branches of the Wabash, thus bringing the waters of the two systems almost together at navigable points. This odd situation Mr. Dryer explains in terms of glacial deposit, the explanation being that vast lakes of ice in the glacial period crowding each other from north and east heaped up their ridges of morainic matter in such fashion as to determine the subsequent river outlets.

In view of this theory it is not fanciful to say that the blind forces of nature, long before the advent of man, predetermined very definitely the little chapter of French history in the Wabash valley, and whatever relics of it may have survived in our later history. More than that, it determined at a later day a very important trade route (the Wabash & Erie canal, which followed the Maumee and Wabash valleys) that played no little part in peopling and developing the Wabash valley.

The Acquisition of Our Territory.—When the American colonies were fighting for their independence, very much engrossed with the desperate strug-

gle immediately at hand, their political future territory hanging in the balance, it was a providential thing that in far-off Kentucky there was a young "Hannibal of the West," who had the statesmanship to see the importance of the great wilderness north of the Ohio river, the ambition to plan its conquest and the resolution and ability to attain his ends. This person was George Rogers Clark, § a Virginian by birth, but a Kentuckian by adoption, who, by his strength of character, had become a leader in the new settlements. At that time Kentucky, a province of Virginia, was the extreme western frontier. Between it and Canada, where the English were firmly entrenched, stretched the territory in question, in English possession by virtue of small military forces at Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Clark's reasons for the invasion of this half-possessed land were defensive as well as acquisitive, for its savage inhabitants and the French settlements established there were utilized by the British as a perpetual threat against the American frontier. Repeated Indian depredations on the Kentucky settlements were instigated by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, stationed at Detroit, who was even accused of offering premiums for American scalps, and the garrisons at the French towns on the Wabash and Mississippi were but bases for the red marauders to operate from.

The Federal Congress was not ignorant of or indifferent to this state of affairs in the far West, and it probably would, sooner or later, have moved in the matter, but none the less opportune was the rise of a frontiersman like Clark, who knew intimately the conditions and the character of the foes to be dealt with. The elements that come into relief when we examine his famous campaign and its successful outcome are this unerring, fundamental comprehension of conditions and men, a grim will that no obstacle could daunt and a sagacity that gave greatness to his leadership; and for this combination of qualities five great commonwealths of subsequent days owe him perpetual gratitude.

Like most men who elaborate plans of magnitude, Clark did not wear his heart on his sleeve. After the inception of his idea he digested it well, but shared it with few, one good reason for this being that the undertaking he contemplated must, for its success, fall as a surprise on the enemy. As revealing at once the slow incubation of his scheme and his thoroughness in preparing the way, as early as the summer of 1777 he sent two spies into the northern territory for the purpose of gathering more explicit information concerning the British in relation to the Indians. His plans finally thought out, his next

step was to bring them before the powers that could give the necessary authority and backing, and to this end he went to Virginia, where he conferred with such men as Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia; Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and George Wythe. The boldness of Clark's scheme captivated while it challenged doubts. The hazard and chances of disaster were great, but the possible benefits to the country in the future, aside from the present question of annoyance and danger to the Kentucky country, after careful consideration, outweighed the risk, and in the end the Council of Virginia advised the appropriation of twelve hundred pounds for the purpose of an "expedition against Kaskaskia," to be undertaken "with as little delay and as much secrecy as possible."

This advice was acted upon by Governor Henry and Clark was authorized to raise a force of three hundred and fifty men for the campaign.

At this point the adventure takes on a truly dramatic character. With a view to the secrecy necessary to the hopefulness of the enterprise, a set of instructions which was made public, and the aim of which was "to divert attention from the real object," commanded Colonel Clark to enlist seven companies of men to act as militia, the further language of the instructions conveying the idea that the purpose was for the protection of Kentucky. Under cover of this Clark received from Governor Henry a private letter of instructions which read as follows:

Virginia, Sct.

In Council, Wmsburg, Jany 2d, 1778.

Lieut. Colonel George Rogers Clark:

You are to proceed with all convenient speed to raise seven companies of soldiers to consist of fifty men each, officered in the usual manner and armed most properly for the enterprise, and with this force attack the British post at Kaskasky.

It is conjectured that there are many pieces of cannon and military stores to considerable amount [?] at that place, the taking and preservation of which would be a valuable acquisition to the State. If you are so fortunate, therefore, as to succeed in your expectation you will take every possible measure to secure the artillery and stores and whatever may advantage the State.

For the transportation of the troops, provisions, etc., down the Ohio you are to apply to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt for boats, etc. During the whole transaction you are to take especial care to keep the true destination of your force a secret. Its success depends upon this.

Orders are therefore given to Captain Smith to secure the two men from Kaskasky. Similar conduct will be proper in similar cases. It is earnestly desired that you show humanity to such British subjects and other persons as fall in your hands. If the white inhabitants at that post and the neighborhood will give undoubted evidence of their attachment to this State (for it is certain they live within its limits) by taking the test provided by law and by every other way and means in their power, let them be treated as fellow-citizens and their persons and property duly secured. Assistance and protection against all enemies whatever shall be afforded them and the commonwealth of Virginia is pledged to accomplish it. But if these people will not accede to these reasonable demands they must feel the miseries of war under the direction of that humanity that has hitherto distinguished Americans, and which it is expected you will ever consider as the rule of your conduct, and from which you are in no instance to depart.

The corps you are to command are to receive the pay and allowance of militia, and to act under the laws and regulations of this State now in force. The inhabitants of this post will be informed by you that in case they accede to the offer of becoming citizens of this commonwealth a proper garrison will be maintained among them and every attention bestowed to render their commerce beneficial, the fairest prospects being opened to the dominions of both France and Spain.

It is in contemplation to establish a post near the mouth of Ohio. Cannon will be wanted to fortify it. Part of those at Kaskasky will be easily brought thither or otherwise secured as circumstances will make necessary.

You are to apply to General Hand for powder and lead necessary for this expedition. If he can't supply it the person who has that which Captain Lynn brought from Orleans can. Lead was sent to Hampshire by my orders, and that may be delivered you. Wishing you success. I am, Sir,

Your h'ble serv.

P. HENRY.

One who wishes to enter intimately into the romantic story of Clark's campaign should carefully read this letter as it fixes clearly and authoritatively the policy and program of the campaign—a program that was carried out with little deviation although Governor Henry in private conversation with Clark implied that his written instructions

might be construed with a certain latitude and discretion.

Thus empowered and provided with money for the expenses of the expedition Clark, with characteristic energy, proceeded to the execution of his plans. His first base of operations was a western settlement on the Monongahela river some distance above Pittsburgh, known as Red Stone or Red Stone Old Fort. His officers were appointed and commissioned to raise recruits in western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina and the Kentucky country, and in this preliminary business the first serious difficulty developed. It must be remembered that the real reason for this recruiting was not divulged. Secrecy, be it repeated, was essential to success, and the instructions made public by Governor Henry conveyed the impression that the force to be raised was for the protection of Kentucky. The proposition to draw off from the other parts of the frontier "for the defense of a few detached inhabitants who had better be removed" met with an opposition that threatened to nip the whole scheme in the bud and that probably would have stopped short a less determined leader. As Clark himself expressed it: "Many leading men in the frontiers * * * combined and did everything that lay in their power to stop the men that had enlisted, and set the whole frontier in an uproar, even condescended to harbor and protect those that deserted. I found my case desperate—the longer I remained the worse it was."* Out of the men that Captains Joseph Bowman and Leonard Helm had succeeded in recruiting "two-thirds of them was stopped," we are told, those that were left numbering about 150. Clark, however, was not to be thwarted, and equipping himself with boats and supplies at Pittsburgh he put down river with his little force, accompanied by several adventurous families from the Pennsylvania country, borrowing hope from the information sent him that one of his recruiting officers, Major William Smith, would join him at the falls of the Ohio with nearly two hundred men, from the Holston river country, in what is now eastern Tennessee. But he was doomed to bitter disappointment—a part of one company was all that ever appeared of Major Smith's two hundred men.

At the falls of the Ohio, Clark established his second base of operations on a long, narrow island afterwards known as "Corn Island," that then lay above the falls where the Pennsylvania railroad bridge now spans the river.‡ The falls, as being the dividing place between the upper and lower river, was deemed the logical point for a permanent defensive post. Clark's reason for settling on the

island, at least temporarily, was two-fold—better protection from hostile bands of Indians and the more effective guarding against desertion, which danger would probably follow the announcement of the commanders real plans. The sagacity of the latter surmise was not at fault in this, as the sequel showed.

The settlement on Corn Island consisted of a sufficient number of rude cabins built from the timber growing on the island and it took on the character of a real "settlement" by virtue of the families that had thus far accompanied the expedition, which were now apportioned ground for gardens, and an interesting passage in Clark's Memoir is to the effect that when word was carried back to the people on the Monongahela "great numbers moved down," and that this was "one of the principal causes of the rapid progress of the settlement of Kentucky."

Clark lingered at Corn Island the better part of June, 1778, still hoping to swell his little force, but with disheartening results. According to William H. English, who is the leading authority on all relating to this campaign, "it is probably a fair conclusion that Clark brought with him to the falls about one hundred and fifty men; that thirty-five or forty were added to his forces while at the falls; that he left not exceeding ten guards on Corn Island and took with him on the Kaskaskia campaign about one hundred and seventy-five men. It is possible that the officers should be added to the number, but it is the author's belief that the effective force with him in the campaign against Kaskaskia did not at any time exceed two hundred, which was certainly less than half the number he at one time expected."*

Clark's own words reveal at once the situation and the character of the man. "I was sensible," he says, "of the impression it would have on many, to be taken near a thousand [miles] from the body of their country to attack a people five times their number, and merciless tribes of Indians, then allies and determined enemies to us. I knew that my case was desperate, but the more I reflected on my weakness the more I was pleased with the enterprise."

To quote Mr. English again: "He had encountered unexpected obstacles and disappointments from the time his recruiting commenced. He had estimated that the complete success of his enterprise required a force of five hundred men.* * * * and here he was with less than two hundred. * * * It was a turning point, not only in his life, but, possibly, in the destiny of his country. for if the expedition had broken up then who knows what would have been the future of the vast territory

*Clark's Memoir.

‡Conquest of the Northwest.

northwest of the Ohio river, or where would have been the present boundaries of the United States? * * * He realized that inaction was now his greatest danger, and that an immediate movement against the enemy was the best and only way to hold his forces and win success."

It was not until the eve of the day set for departure that Clark divulged to his men his real object. He says:

"After my making known my instructions almost every gentleman espoused the enterprise and plainly saw the utility of it, and supposed they saw the salvation of Kentucky almost in their reach; but some repined that we were not strong enough to put it beyond all doubt. The soldiery in general debated on the subject, but determined to follow their officers. Some were alarmed at the thought of being taken at so great a distance into the enemy's country, that if they should have success in the first instance they might be attacked in their posts without a possibility of getting succor or making their retreat. * * * Some dissatisfaction was discovered in Captain Dillards company, consequently the boats were well secured and sentinels placed where it [was] thought there was a possibility of their wading from the island. My design was to take those from the island down on our way who would not attempt to desert, but got out-generaled by their lieutenant, whom I had previously conceived a very tolerable opinion of. They had, by swimming in the day, discovered that the channel opposite their camp

might be waded, and a little before day himself and the greater part of the company slipped down the bank and got to the opposite shore before they were discovered by the sentinels. Vexed at the idea of their escape in the manner they did, as one of my principal motives for taking post on the island was to prevent desertion, and intending to set out the next day I was undetermined for [a] few minutes what to do, as it might take a party several days to overtake [them], and, having no distrust of those who remained, the example was not immediately dangerous but might prove so hereafter; and recollecting that there was a number of horses [belonging] to gentlemen from Harrodsburg, I ordered a strong party to pursue them, and for the foot and horse to relieve each other regularly, and so put to death every man in their power who would not surrender. They overhauled them in about twenty miles. The deserters, discovering them at a distance, scattered in the woods; only seven or eight were taken. The rest made their way to the different posts; many who were not woodsmen almost perished. The poor lieutenant and the few who remained with him, after suffering almost all that could be felt from hunger and fatigue, arrived at Harrodstown. Having heard of his conduct [they] would not, for some time, suffer him to come into their houses nor give him anything to eat. On the return of the party the soldiers burnt and hung his effigy."*

INDIANA IN BRIEF

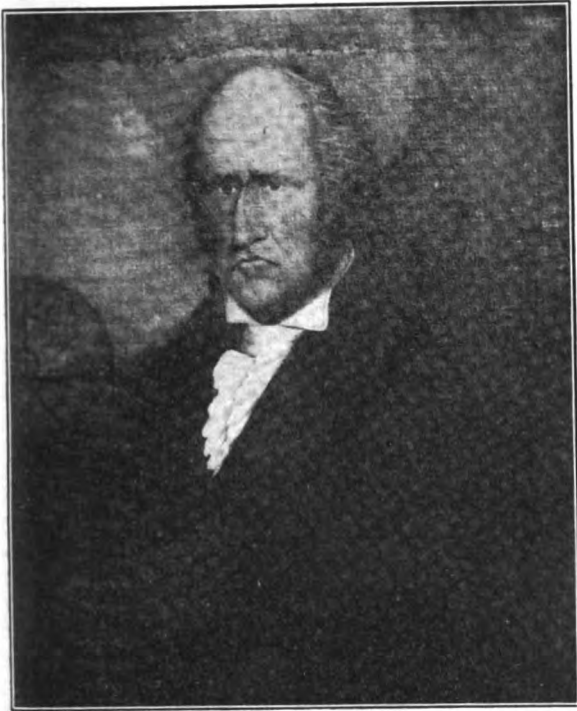
A Comprehensive Outline History of the State in Detail from the Earliest Period to the Present.

By GEORGE S. COTTMAN

The French Period.—The exact dates of the first French explorations of the Mississippi valley are so variable, as given by various historians, that it is hardly worth while to give any as really authentic. According to the researches of Mr. J. P. Dunn, who may be accepted as careful and thorough-going, La Salle, the first white man in this region, probably "traced the entire lower boundary of Indiana in 1669-70," by way of the Ohio river, and passed through the northwest corner of the State in 1671 or 1672. From this time until 1679 (still drawing upon Mr. Dunn) there was no recorded exploration of Indiana, though it is argued that in that interval more or less fur trading was carried on in this region. The portage between the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers, where South Bend stands, was first used by him in 1679, while in 1682-3 "he was all through Indiana and Illinois." Who was the first to traverse the Maumee-Wabash route by way of the site of Fort Wayne is not recorded, but it was probably used by the fur traders at a very early date, as the Wabash threaded

a rich and extensive fur country, besides being one of the most direct highways to the Mississippi. The first post planted in this valley was Oulatanon, which was a fort as well as a trading post. There has been controversy as to the exact location of Oulatanon, but according to Prof. Oscar J. Craig, formerly of Purdue University, who has written a monograph on the subject, it is now pretty well established that it stood on "the west side of the Wabash river and four miles below the present city of Lafayette." The date of its establishment is given as 1719 or 1720. Its purpose was to "counteract the influence of the English and to keep ascendancy over the Indians." The logic of the location was that at this point on the river "the lighter barks and canoes that were used in the carrying trade between Canada and the southwest * * * were changed for larger ones, to be used on the deeper waters of the lower Wabash and the Ohio"—the same cause, practically, that operated in the locating of Lafayette more than a century later. The post took its name from the Oulatanon

Indians, who were located in that vicinity. Oulatanon was garrisoned by the French until 1760 when it passed into the hands of the English, but there is no mention of any military force there twenty-nine years later, when George Rogers Clark invaded the Northwest Territory. According to Craig, its later history was enveloped in mystery. In a way it had been a "settlement" as well as a post, and



Reproduction of Portrait of General George Rogers Clark
property of Vincennes University

a few French families seem to have lingered there until Scott's campaign against the Wabash Indians, in 1791, after which they betook themselves to other settlements.

The portage between the Maumee and Wabash rivers, where Fort Wayne stands, was an important point commercially and a strategic one from the military view. Before the advent of the whites it was the site of one of the principal towns of the Miamis, Kekionga, and, according to Dillon, the French established a trading post there probably as early as 1719, which would make it contemporary with Oulatanon in its beginning. Subsequently they erected there Fort Miamis, which was surrendered to the English in 1760. This, in turn, was succeeded by Fort Wayne, built by General Anthony Wayne's troops in 1794, and the name of which was transmitted to the present city.

Vincennes, the largest and most permanent of the three French settlements on the Wabash, was also long involved in obscurity as to its origin, but it is now established by documents unearthed in Paris by Consul-General Gowdy, that the date was 1731. It began as a military and trading post and went by various names before it evolved into "Vincennes," in honor of Sieur de Vincennes, its accredited founder. The life of this isolated Gallic community in the far western wilderness for three-quarters of a century, particularly after the severance, by the war of 1754-63, of all ties with the country whence it sprang, makes a picturesque and romantic chapter in our history which is not without its pathos. For years it left its traces

up and down the Wabash valley, and these are inseparable from the memory of the vanished red race, with which it so well assimilated.

An old document published by the Indiana Historical Society as "The First Census of Indiana," gives the names of the heads of families residing at the three French settlements in 1769. By this there were sixty-six families at Vincennes, twelve at Oulatanon and nine at Fort Miami.

Names of the Wabash River.—The name Wabash is a relic of the Miami language, which has undergone various transformations. In a map giving the Indian names of our streams, prepared by Daniel Hough and published in the Indiana Geological Report for 1882, the name is given as Wah-bah-shik-ka. On the later French maps it is usually given as Ouabache, with some earlier variants. This was the French attempt to spell the Indian pronunciation, the ou being equivalent to our w. When this, in turn, became Anglicised, it still was an attempt at the Indian form. At one time the French named the river St. Jerome, and it so appears on a few maps, but the change was short-lived. Wabi or Wapi, according to Dunn, is an Algonquin stem signifying white, and Gabriel Godfroy, a recent Miami, who retained the lore of his race, affirmed that the Wah-bah-shik-ka derived its name from the formation of white stone over which it ran in one part of its course.

White river also retains in part the Indian nomenclature, the original name being, as a French map gives it, Ouapikaminou.

The Early Fur Trade.—What may be called the first industry of the Mississippi valley, the fur trade, was one of such importance commercially as to be a chief cause of the friction between France and England in America prior to the war of 1760. Interest in territory for its own sake seemed to have been remote and secondary, compared with the immediate interest in a traffic which contributed to national revenue and built up large private fortunes. This applies to no locality more than to Indiana, where one vast forest teemed with fur-bearing animals. The agents of the fur trade were the real explorers, and the recorded discoveries of the avowed explorers were, doubtless, meager beside the unrecorded ones of the men who traversed the streams wherever there was a chance of Indian trade. At one time during the French regime the annual trade at the post of Oulatanon alone is said to have been £8,000, and in the year 1786 the records of the custom house at Quebec showed an exportation amounting to £275,977.* One of the early acts of William Henry Harrison as Governor of Indiana Territory (in 1801-2) was to grant trading licenses, the local privileges of each trader being defined, and a list of forty of these within the present limits of the State has been preserved.† A subsequent list extends the trade, as to time, to 1857, before which period it had ceased to be "Indian trade." The persistence with which wild animals continued to exist in face of this ruthless war of extermination is illustrated by the fact that in the middle of the last century, at least a hundred and fifty years after the wholesale killing was inaugurated, the Ewing brothers, whose trading houses were at Fort Wayne and Logansport, are said to have amassed about two million dollars at the business.

The men employed as carriers by the early French traders were the famous *coureurs des bois*, a class of half-

*Dillon, p. 397.

†C. B. Lasselie, in *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History*, Vol. XI, No. 1.

wild woodsmen which stands out picturesquely in history. The business, as conducted through the carriers of a little later period, is thus described by Dillon:

"The furs and peltries which were obtained from the Indians were generally transported to Detroit. The skins were dried, compressed and secured in packs. Each pack weighed about one hundred pounds. A pirogue, or boat, that was sufficiently large to carry forty packs required the labor of four men to manage it on its voyage. In favorable stages of the Wabash river such a vessel, under the management of skilful boatmen, was propelled fifteen or twenty miles a day against the current. After ascending the river Wabash and the Little river to the portage



Monument Marking the Site of Fort Sackville, Located at Vincennes Captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779

near Fort Wayne, the traders carried their packs over the portage to the head of the Maumee, where they were again placed in pirogues or in keel-boats to be transported to Detroit. At this place the furs and skins were exchanged for blankets, guns, knives, powder, bullets, intoxicating liquors, etc., with which the traders returned to their several posts." Elsewhere the same authority tells us that the articles carried by the French traders were, chiefly, "coarse blue and red cloths, fine scarlet, guns, powder, balls, knives, hatchets, traps, kettles, hoes, blankets, coarse cottons, ribbons, beads, vermillion, tobacco, spirituous liquors, etc." How profitable the trade was may be gathered from the statement that the value placed on bullets was four, dollars per hundred and powder was priced at one dollar per pint by American traders.

Corn Island—A former island at the falls of the Ohio river, where George Rogers Clark established a post or base of operations before his invasion of the Northwest, in 1779. The location was chosen because of greater protection against Indian attacks and to better guard against desertion by Clark's soldiers. The name, which was adopted after Clark's occupancy, seems to have been borrowed from a tradition that the first corn in that region was raised there. The island is described as a narrow tract about four-fifths of a mile long by five hundred yards at its greatest breadth. If it now existed the Pennsylvania railroad bridge from Jeffersonville to Louisville would pass directly over it. A heavy timber growth originally protected it from the ravages of the river, but with the removal of this protection, it gradually disappeared until washed away entirely. Colonel R. T. Durrett, of Louisville, did what he could to get that city to protect the historic spot, but without avail.

Conquest of the Northwest—The conquest of the region northwest of the Ohio river, by George Rogers Clark, in 1778-9, was the first chapter in a succession of developments that have resulted in the present status of civilization in said territory. At the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary War, England wished to retain this vast tract, amounting to more than 250,000 square miles, and there is little doubt that the question would have turned in her favor had not the posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes been previously wrested from her. Clark's success fixed the northern and western boundaries. The retention of the territory by Virginia; its subsequent cession to the United States; the originating of a public domain, and the creation of the great ordinance of 1787 for the government of this part of the domain, were consecutive steps in our growth.

George Rogers Clark—Born in Albemarle county, Virginia, November 19, 1752; died near Louisville, Ky., February 13, 1818. He was a land surveyor, and commanded a company in Dunmore's war against the Indians in 1774. He went to Kentucky in 1775 and took command of the armed settlers there. He captured Kaskaskia and other towns in 1778, which, with the surrounding region, were organized into Illinois county, under the jurisdiction of Virginia. Commissioned a colonel, he successfully labored for the pacification of the Indian tribes. Learning that Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, had captured Vincennes, Clark led an expedition against him (February, 1779) and recaptured it (February 20). He also intercepted a convoy of goods worth ten thousand dollars, and afterwards built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi. The Indians from north of the Ohio, with some British, raided in Kentucky in June, 1780, when Clark led a force against the Shawnoese on the Grand Miami, and defeated them with heavy loss at Pickaway. He served in Virginia during its invasion by Arnold and Cornwallis, and in 1782 he led one thousand mounted riflemen from the mouth of the Licking and invaded the Sciota valley, burning five villages and laying waste their plantations. The savages were so awed that no formidable war party ever afterwards appeared in Kentucky. Clark made an unsuccessful expedition against the Indians on the Wabash, with one thousand men, in 1786. His great service to his country in making the frontiers a safe dwelling place was overlooked by his countrymen, and he died in poverty and obscurity.—Lossing's "Cyclopedia of United States History."

Early French Maps.—Among the valued possessions of the State Library are two large atlases, in which are mounted a chronological series of old maps of the Americas—Spanish, French, English and American, which, covering a period of more than two hundred years, reveal interestingly the growth of geographical knowledge of the western hemisphere. Those by French cartographers, of or including the Mississippi valley, running from 1616 to the latter part of the eighteenth century, are of special interest as connected with the French explorations and occupancy. The earliest of these, one by P. Bertius, 1616, gives the coasts of the continent in distorted outline, and a very crude knowledge of the great lakes is revealed, but all the interior is, of course, one vast unexplored blank. Four by Guillaume Delisle, dated 1703, 1720, 1722 and 1733 (the lat-



Statue of General George Rogers Clark in Monument Place, Indianapolis

ter date doubtful), show the slowly-changing ideas during that span. In 1703 the Ohio, without its branches, is given as "Ouabache au tremt appellee Ohio ou Belle Riviere." It rises in western Pennsylvania in what appears to be a good-sized lake, called "L. Oulasant," and, in its upper course, flows parallel with lake Erie through what we would now describe as northern Ohio. The Illinois and Kankakee rivers (not named) have their rise in two small lakes in northern Indiana. This and subsequent maps seem to indicate some knowledge of the lakes of Kosci-

usko county and the belief that the Kankakee was their outlet. By 1720 a very fair knowledge of all the great lakes, as to relative size, locations and shapes, and also of the Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois rivers, is revealed. In 1722 the Wabash is first given, though very incorrectly, it flowing almost parallel with the Ohio, west by south. The Ohio is so named in its upper course, but farther down is given as "Ouabache." In 1733 the Wabash (unnamed) is quite different, being too far to the west and flowing from the north instead of northeast.

Another cartographer, of 1726, gives the Maumee and its branches imperfectly, but not the Wabash. One of 1742 gives the "Hohio," "Oubach" and Maumee (the latter unnamed). The former still rises in its lake among the mountains of western Pennsylvania; the Wabash runs almost parallel, rising in a small lake in Ohio. As yet there is no indication that the map-makers knew of the portage between the Maumee and the Wabash. Branches are shown flowing into the Wabash from the north and west, but not from the south and east. A mountain-like elevation is shown in what appears to be about the center of Indiana. In 1746 the Wabash, given with greater accuracy, is first called the "R. de S. Jerome," and "F. des Miamis," at the Maumee, evidently indicates the old French fort of that name. The Kankakee is here given as "Huakiki." In 1755 White river is first shown, with both its branches. M. Seutter's map of 1720 is chiefly notable as the best one showing the boundary lines between the English colonies and New France and the one separating the two great French provinces, Canada and Louisiana. This latter line, running eastward from the Mississippi to the Maryland border, cut through Indiana. One rather wonders why the French should continue to make maps of the region after its surrender to the British, but there are at least three or four after that event. J. Leopold Imbert, 1777, first shows Fort Oulatanon, which is marked "Fort Francois," and a note at "F. des Miamis" states that it was built by the French in 1750 ("Batit par les Francois en 1750"). As this post appears on the map of 1746, Imbert's date probably refers to the rebuilding of the fort after its destruction by fire. It is curious that none of the maps before that of 1771, by Bonne, indicate the existence of Vincennes. Even as late as 1806 we find it absent from that of E. Mentelle, though on this map are both "Weauteneau" and "Fort Miami"—the latter an anachronism, for before that time Fort Wayne had succeeded to Fort Miami.

Two curiosities among these maps are an English revision of d'Anville's French map, of about the time of the French and Indian war, and a German production of 1821. The first has elaborate notes, in which it is claimed that the English were entitled to the country by early discovery, they having "thoroughly explored" to and beyond the Mississippi as early as 1654-64. In the German map the great lakes and the states of the Northwest Territory are strangely distorted. Lake Michigan touches Indiana east of its longitudinal center, and there are mountain ranges across northern Indiana and throughout Ohio.

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MAX R. HYMAN
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PROSPECTUS

OUR FIELD.—This magazine is launched with a pretty definite idea as to the need it will subserve.

The interest in things pertaining to Indiana, both past and present, is on the increase, and as our first centennial anniversary approaches it will continue to increase. A great deal of Indiana matter, general and local, historical and current, has been published, but it is so scattered that it is practically inaccessible except to one who goes as a student to ransack the shelves of the very few libraries containing it. There exists no convenient digest of the information frequently desired, such as any one may keep on his private shelf for easy reference.

The leading purpose of the editor of "Indiana, Past and Present," is to make of it an omnium gatherum of facts covering a wide range. For these he will draw freely upon all available sources, giving credit where due. Under the head of "Indiana in Brief" they will, so far as they are historical, be arranged in chronological order and run parallel and as supplementary matter to the original history, "The Making of a State." This latter narrative will deal not so much with the minutiae of our history as with a general study of the forces that have combined to make the State what it is, and it is the author's hope that he can invest it with an interest that will make it readable without sacrificing accuracy or carefulness of thought. It is not grandiose to say that the theme itself, as surveyed from this viewpoint, is epic, and in its human interest challenges all the ability that the historian may happen to possess.

COUNTY SKETCHES AND SPECIAL ARTICLES.

—The surveys of the various counties from month to month will be an important feature of the magazine, as such local information in a collected form is particularly difficult to get, while special articles on important subjects, like those of Mr. Deitch and Mr. Mannfeld, in this number, will be written by qualified persons and have the value of accuracy and thoroughness.

THE SCHOOLS.—With full appreciation of the fact that the public schools are a much-abused target for every one who thinks he has something educational, we yet venture to think that this magazine as a reference work will have a distinct value in the school room, and in that faith we bespeak a candid examination of this number by educators, further calling attention to the fact that the matter in it has not a passing but a permanent value.

PRICE OF THE MAGAZINE.—A magazine of this character cannot, we conclude, be published for less than our price, \$2.00 per year, both the text and the illustrations being items of considerable expense. If our purpose carries, the matter contained in the magazine the next two years will be published in at least two volumes—a history and a "Hand-book of Indiana," which will cost perhaps twice as much as the magazine for that period. By preserving the magazines instead, the subscriber will have in two years all that the bound volumes will contain and considerably more that cannot be included.

SOME REASONS FOR THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL BUILDING

Buried away in the Acts of 1913 (page 526), and not even referred to in the index of the book, is a provision touching the Indiana centennial celebration, whereby the last General Assembly shunted off the responsibility that had been handed on to them by the legislature of 1911. In other words, the law of 1911, which set the whole movement afoot by creating a Centennial Commission, with duties defined, and which it was hoped the succeeding assembly would duly advance by a proper appropriation, was virtually repealed, or at least stayed in its operation with a possibility of annulment by submitting the question to popular vote. This means the loss of a year or so of valuable time, if nothing worse. The putting the burden of decision on the shoulders of the voter looks like a due deference to the taxpayer, to be sure, but on the other hand there is not the slightest chance that, between the passage

of the provision and the next general election, when it will be settled, the rank and file will be educated to the merits of the question of a memorial building. It may well be doubted whether it is a matter to be properly put through this cumbrous procedure. When a nation, state, county or city is in unquestionable need of a public building it usually proceeds to build one without bothering Tom, Dick and Harry about it. Anything that may be regarded as an experiment or an extravagance of hypothetical value, such as a centennial exposition, might appropriately be referred to the people, but the proposed memorial building is not of that character. On the contrary, it is simply an annex to the State House—a public building for permanent use, the need of which is growing more pressing every year. One wonders how this need can for a moment be questioned by any one who is at all posted as to

conditions in the Capitol. The general congestion there is apparent to even the casual visitor, the most conspicuous proof, perhaps, being the State's battle flags set out in the halls in a way to irresistibly suggest the Monday wash hung out to dry, while the various rooms have a stacked-up, crowded appearance. With the creation of new boards and commissions and the consequent demand for office room the other departments are shifted from pillar to post, and some interests once housed there have been ousted entirely, as, for example, the Indiana Historical Society, which, after enjoying the privilege of a room there for years, is now homeless and holds its meetings in private offices by courtesy of its friends. One of the latest evictions is that of the State Geologist, who has been put out of the rooms long occupied by the department and installed among the curios of the museum, with glass partitions around his little allotted space, as though he were a side show apart from the general exhibit. The museum itself has for years been so crowded that valuable relics, particularly those that required some space, have fairly been turned away for lack of accommodation. In this connection it should be remembered that to the throngs who visit the Capitol as sightseers the museum is, far and away, the most interesting feature in the building, and, with growth, modern equipment and a curator to instruct the curious, it would have a great educative value.

From the viewpoint of the scholarship of the State a crying need is for enlarged quarters and improved equipment for our State Library. Unfortunately, only the student class, numerically weak, are alive to this need, but no State can afford to ignore the interests of its students. Our State Library is so crowded that those who operate it are handicapped, and the students who do research work there, not a few of them coming from abroad, are similarly handicapped. There is no place for secluded, undisturbed research work with adequate space. Newspaper research is particularly discouraging, the bound volumes being stacked on each other so as to make them difficult of

access, and the accumulating recent files being, perforce, relegated to the basement, where they are not only practically useless, but where the paper is more than apt to suffer deterioration. The library is poorly lighted and worse ventilated, and not least of the evils is a system of hot air circulation that sows over every book and paper in the stacks a microscopic dust that fills the lungs and begrimes the hands as it is disturbed. If a great depository of documents and reference literature is worth building up it is worth keeping properly and with a view to its highest efficiency.

Coming back to the central question, the thing immediately before those who wish to help the movement for a centennial memorial building is the education of voters who will vote for or against it in November, 1914. The elements in the proposition, briefly put, are as follows:

The State Capitol is now crowded to the crippling of the State's business and interests, and so sure as the State continues to grow it must provide itself with increased housing facilities.

This necessity the proposed building will subserve.

The building should, architecturally, be a credit to the State, and it should be thoroughly modern in its equipment. In view of its importance and permanence anything short of this would be a discredit to Indiana.

The appropriation for the building, provided the majority of those voting on the question are for it, is \$2,000,000.

At the present time Indiana draws upon about \$1,900,000,000 in taxable property, from which, for the year 1913, it will derive a revenue of something like \$7,600,000. The tax on the assessable property figures out about one and one-twentieth mills on the dollar.

For the wide dissemination of these salient facts there should be an organized educational plan. Every school, every library, every institution throughout the State that stands for intellectual advancement should be a missionary center and an open advocate of a centennial memorial building.

Agents Wanted—

We want an agent in every county in Indiana to take subscriptions for this magazine. Liberal commissions given. Address

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INDIANAPOLIS



Fish and Game Conservation

By GEORGE N. MANNFELD

THE PROGRESS OF FISH CULTURE

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Correspondence in this department is solicited from those interested in the conservation and development of the fish and game of Indiana.

If only the tenth part of the reproductive germs or eggs in our fishes came to maturity we would have little to fear and no great cause for alarm at the rapid rate that our streams and lakes are being depleted, but when we begin to study the general harmony of things that nature has provided, we find, however, that the spawn of fishes is assailed by many enemies, both in the water where they reproduce themselves and also by the hand of man from without. Not only is this true of the eggs, but also of the fry after the eggs are hatched. In all of the fishes of Indiana the fecundation of the eggs takes place separate from the body of the female by the eggs coming in contact with the animalcules of the milt of the male in the water where they spawn. By this process of spawning a good many eggs never come in contact with the male element. These are left sterile and some decay. Those which become fertile are immediately assailed by other fishes, by water insects, aquatic birds, etc., or they may be destroyed by sediment or slime brought down by flood waters, by sewage or by a decline in the water level. There are many other reasons why many of the eggs of the game fishes, such as the black bass, often fail to hatch. It frequently happens that in May or June, when the bass spawn, the temperature drops suddenly. A temperature of from 66° to 75° is favorable for the hatching of their eggs, but should it fall below 49° it means their destruction. Not many species of fish guard their eggs or young, and when we consider all the dangers that the spawn of fishes are subjected to within their own element, and by the ruthless destruction practiced by man from without, we can well see why it is that fish are unable to maintain their numbers. The continual depredation of the lawless element, which is bent upon procuring fish in the easiest and most convenient way, and the lack of protective laws during the spawning period of most of our fishes in the spring, have had much to do with depleting the waters of the State. The same conditions probably exist in other States, but in no State has less interest been shown in the value of fish culture for restoring our depleted waters. Yet by this process it has been possible for other states and the federal government to maintain the fisheries of the country.

When Indiana was admitted to the Union its fish and game afforded a sure and daily maintenance for the settlers. In those days fish were caught in the most primitive manner, either by a forked stick or in traps made of brush. The first settlements were made near our lakes and streams, for here could be found an abundance of game

and fish food. The cutting away of the forest has had much to do with the disappearance of game, but we cannot console ourselves with any such excuse for the disappearance of the fish from our waters, for the streams and lakes are still in existence and always will be.

We hear and read a great deal about the conservation of our natural resources, but less is said on the subject of our resources of fish than any other subject, although it is one of the most important resources of the state, both in regard to food and recreation. A fish freshly caught is as good food as exists, and most every one enjoys the eating of them. Most of the fish consumed in Indiana are shipped into the State. The bulk of them have lost their flavor by being shipped long distances. How much better they taste when you catch them yourself! As to fishing, we all recognize it as one of the most alluring and satisfying recreations afforded mankind. Knowing these facts, does it not seem strange, then, that Indiana, a State so far advanced otherwise in the conservation and development of its natural resources, should be one of the last to see the necessity for the propagation of fish and the restocking of its depleted waters? Taking into consideration the great number of spring-fed streams and innumerable clear lakes that go to make up the 440 square miles of the State's water area, only a small per cent. of which is polluted by sewage and refuse, we wonder why so little has been done to preserve it and to bring it to that state of productiveness that the remaining area of land has been brought to by scientific farming and other enterprise.

The science of fish culture has progressed wonderfully within the last quarter century. The hatching of fish and fish eggs, the transportation of young fishes and the whole life history of all our game and food fishes are now well known. In working out the problems of the fish culturist, we have contributed little or nothing, and until recently not much interest was taken in the whole subject. In 1906 the first effort was put forth to increase the number of game fishes in our northern lakes. It was undertaken by Z. T. Sweeney, who was Commissioner of Fisheries and Game at that time. He installed brooderies at several of our lakes. This was done by staking off a small section of the lake with a screen inclosure. The young of large-mouth black bass were seined with a dip net from nests hatched in the open lake and placed in the inclosures for rearing to the fingerling stage. In the fall the screen was opened and the fingerlings allowed to escape into the main lake. But the inclosures were not entirely free from other fishes, and in consequence many of the fry were devoured.

The arrangement did away with the care of parent bass and probably would have worked well if separate ponds for rearing, provided with a system of drains, had been installed. The necessary amount of aquatic insects supplying food for young fry and the vermin in the inclosures were apparently not taken into account. Nor was it taken into account that in placing fry of various sizes in an inclosure, the older ones are apt to grow at the expense of the smaller and weaker ones. After a few years this plan was found to be impractical. But Mr. Sweeney's idea of restocking, impressed sportsmen everywhere. They saw that fish propagation was necessary. It eventually led to the organization of sportsmen in various parts of the State, and among these was the Marion County Fish and Game Protective Association, which was organized in 1907. This association tried Mr. Sweeney's broodery plans, but failed to get fry from White river near its ponds on account of the roily condition of the river during the spawning season. It then decided upon pond culture. Some of its members agreed to catch the breeders. In the spring of 1908 the culture of small-mouth bass in ponds was begun. It had never been attempted by any one in the State before, so it was necessary to go outside the State for advice and instruction. This was found in Michigan. Dwight Lydell, the famous bass culturist of that State, gladly helped the members to acquire the knowledge they sought, and even today is one of its best friends and advisers. The number of bass reared by the association in 1908 and 1909 was small, averaging about 9,000 fingerlings per year. But in the following years its output steadily increased; 105,200 advanced fry and fingerling bass were planted from its hatchery in 1913. In 1910 the association succeeded in interesting the Indianapolis Park Board in its work. It convinced them that a fish hatchery would be a valuable and instructive addition to Riverside Park.

The commissioners consented to build a hatchery, provided the association would agree to operate it and pay the expense of such operation. This the association was glad to do, as the hatchery near Allisonville, Ind., where its work was then being carried on, was out of the way and never visited except by a few of its members.

Having taught the association how to propagate the black bass, Lydell offered also to teach it how to artificially hatch fish eggs. In May, 1911, the association received a consignment of wall-eyed pike eggs from the government and these were hatched in Chase jars, according to Lydell's instructions. In 1912 3,000,000 more eggs of the same species were hatched. From 4,000,000 eggs received 2,860,000 fry were hatched and planted in White

river above Broad Ripple, 610,000 in 1911 and 2,250,000 in 1912.

The efforts put forth by the Marion County Association soon attracted the attention of anglers in various parts of the State. Before long several associations became interested in bass culture and sought advice from the pioneer organization at Indianapolis.

The Hamilton County Fish and Game Protective Association was one of the first to see the necessity for stocking the streams. They selected a site near Noblesville and three years ago began the propagation of bass at their hatchery. They are stocking the waters of Hamilton county. About the same time the anglers of Richmond got together. They organized the Wayne County Fish and Game Protective Association for the purpose of starting a fish hatchery, which is in operation for stocking streams in their locality. The anglers of Brookville started a hatchery in 1911 for stocking the streams of Franklin county. This hatchery is now operated by the State.

In 1913 hatcheries were established by sportsmen at the following cities: Anderson, Marion and Bass Lake. The State has located hatcheries at Tri Lakes, Wawasee and Brookville. There are now nine bass hatcheries in the State. Of this number six are run independently of state control, but all have accepted financial assistance from the state department, the Commissioner having the right to expend one-fourth of the funds he collects from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses for fish propagation.

Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to induce the Legislature to create a separate department to further fish propagation in this State, along lines similar to that followed by Michigan and Wisconsin. In both of these States the work has been carried on for many years by a non-salaried, non-political Board of Fish Commissioners, and the funds necessary are appropriated from the State treasury. The Legislature of 1913 refused to establish such a department, but passed a law creating a combined hunting and fishing license, costing one dollar. From the funds collected from the sale thereof our Commissioner of Fisheries and Game is authorized to expend a part for fish and game propagation. This, at least, is a beginning and gives cause for hope that eventually the State will recognize the importance of the work to such an extent that it will receive the attention and financing that other States have given to it.

The present status of fish culture in Indiana can, therefore, be said to be in its infancy. Until politics is eliminated from the whole subject of fish conservation, and not until then, can we expect a full development of its possibilities.



MARION COUNTY FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION BASS HATCHERY, Riverside Park, Indianapolis, Ind.

SKETCHES

Brief Review of Interesting Events and Institutions Notable in the Development of Indiana

By MAX R. HYMAN

A Bit of Banking History

Early Banking in Indiana—The history of banking in Indiana from the earliest settlement of the territory until the inauguration of the national banking system has furnished many interesting pages—vivid pictures of frenzied finance, with eras of artificial prosperity and wild speculation, to be followed by periods of depression and financial failure.

In the earlier days money was rarely seen. Peltries were used as currency and values were estimated in coon skins and other commodities. Many interesting anecdotes are related to illustrate the expedients to which the early settlers were driven to supply mediums of exchange. One that aptly describes the situation is told of a settler near Vincennes who required the services of a doctor. When time for settlement came he discharged the obligation by giving the doctor an agreed number of axe handles, the only commodity he had. The doctor in turn drove to town and made a purchase of bacon, flour, etc., paying the merchant in axe handles. After computing the value of the axe handles, as the amount was greater than the value of the merchandise purchased, the merchant gave the doctor two hatchet handles as change for the difference due him.

Indiana had no distinctive currency of its own. Spanish milled dollars and few notes of the Bank of the United States and its branches and "cut silver," an attempted division of a dollar into five quarters, according to E. Chamberlain, an early historian, was the only circulating medium.

In 1814, the Territorial Legislature chartered the Bank of Vincennes and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Madison, and on January 1, 1817, the Bank of Vincennes was adopted by the legislature as a State bank. It was empowered conditionally to adopt the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Madison as one of its branches and to establish other branches at Brookville, Corydon and Vevay. Immediately upon its adoption, its managers entered upon a system of frenzied finance, issuing more paper than the bank could possibly redeem, and embezzling \$250,000 deposited in the bank by an agent of the United States for safekeeping. The notes of the bank became worthless, but the bills of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Madison were ultimately redeemed after passing at a depreciated value for many years.

In 1832, when the State began a vast scheme of internal improvements, witnessed another period of inflated currency. Cheap money, imported from Michigan by the contractors on the canals and other public works, was used by them in paying their laborers. It was paid out in vast sums and very little of any other kind of money was in

circulation in Indiana. Merchants and millers and others also issued bills. Wm. H. Smith, in his history of Indiana, says: "As a rule these bills, or 'shin-plasters,' were redeemable only at the mill or the store of the issuer. * * * Most of the merchants or millers eventually became bankrupts and left thousands of dollars of their currency unredeemed." According to the same authority, Asbury University issued a great many of these "shin-plasters," all of which the university redeemed.

Banking in Indianapolis—The history of banking in Indianapolis dates back to the early days of the city, when a private bank was started; but the first chartered bank was the State Bank of Indiana, which was chartered in 1834 with a capital of \$1,600,000. The charter was to run twenty-five years and half of the capital stock was to be taken by the State, which raised the money by the sale of bonds. The State's share of the dividends, after paying the bonds, was to go to the establishment of a general school fund, and this was the foundation of the excellent endowment of Indiana's public schools. The investment ultimately yielded to the State \$3,700,000 after the payment of the bank bonds. The main bank and one of its branches were located in Indianapolis, beginning business November 26, 1832. The first president of this bank was Samuel Merrill, with whom were associated Calvin Fletcher, Seaton W. Norris, Robert Morrison and Thomas R. Scott as directors. In 1840 the bank removed to its new building at Kentucky avenue and Illinois street. The Indianapolis branch was organized with Hervey Bates president and B. F. Morris cashier. After the charter expired, the Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered, the interest of the state being withdrawn and Hugh McCulloch, who was later secretary of the treasury of the United States, became president of the bank, which remained in business, with seventeen branches, until the inauguration of the national banking system, when the various branches were merged into different national banks in their respective localities. William H. English organized the first national bank that was established in Indianapolis May 11, 1863. It was known as the First National Bank of Indianapolis and was one of the first in the country to operate under the national banking act. The bank facilities of Indianapolis are furnished by five national banks, with resources of more than \$55,000,000, and eight trust companies, with capital and resources in excess of more than \$39,000,000, in addition to private banks, most of which are devoted more especially to investment banking and the loaning of money on mortgages for clients. There is no city in the country where the banks are of higher standing than in Indianapolis.



Fletcher Bank from 1870-1910

Fletcher-American National Bank, Indianapolis — Beginning in 1839 with a capital of \$3,000 dollars, Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr., started in the banking business and laid the foundation for what is today the oldest and largest financial institution in Indiana. It was the first private bank to be established in the Hoosier capital, and the history of the "Fletcher Bank," as it is familiarly known, is not only inseparably identified with the history of the city itself and has

kept abreast with its marvelous growth in all of these years, but has contributed largely and aided materially in the development of many of its institutions.

The few contemporary institutions of its earlier days are remembered only by the oldest citizens of Indianapolis and it has witnessed the growth of the small community of three-quarters of a century ago into the largest inland city in America. During all of these years it has con-



First half block on north side of Washington street east of Meridian street
In 1839 Fletcher Bank was located in the third building east of Meridian and
from 1852 to 1870 in the building on the extreme right

stantly enjoyed the fullest measure of public confidence, passing through the many periods of financial stress with stability unshaken and credit unimpaired.

The first bank was located in a room at what is now known as No. 8 East Washington street. Afterward, for



Fletcher-American National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

a short period, it was located on the opposite side of the street, and in 1852 moved to the site at 30-34 East Washington street, where it remained to become a landmark to all of this generation.

Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr., died in March, 1882, and

he was succeeded by his son, Stoughton J. Fletcher. On March 28, 1898, the bank was reorganized under the national banking act as the Fletcher National Bank and continued business under this name and on the site occupied from 1852 until the consolidation with the American National Bank, Sept. 3, 1910. An evidence of the growth of this bank from the time that it became a national bank is graphically shown in reports made to the comptroller of the currency. The first report, made May 5, 1898, showed total resources amounting to \$4,652,260.35. On March 4, 1914, the total resources were \$19,164,096.38, showing a gain of nearly \$15,000,000 in its resources.

Stoughton J. Fletcher resigned as president of the bank Oct. 29, 1907, and was succeeded by his son, Stoughton A. Fletcher. Stoughton J. Fletcher died Dec. 25, 1909.

The building now occupied by the bank was built originally by the government in 1856 for a postoffice and the Federal courts. It was remodeled and transformed into one of the handsomest and best equipped bank buildings in America.

The officers of the bank are: Stoughton A. Fletcher, president; Evans Woollen, vice-president and counsel; Charles Latham, vice-president; Theodore Stempfel, vice-president; Gustav H. Mueller, vice-president; Walter F. C. Golt, vice-president; Ralph K. Smith, cashier; Oscar P. Welborn, assistant cashier; Adolph G. Wocher, assistant cashier; Gilbert J. Cooke, assistant cashier; Will H. Wade, manager bond department.

The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.—It is of great importance to a business center to have banking facilities adequate for the requirements of its business. One of the leading banks in the state of Indiana is the Indiana National Bank, which dates its inception back to 1865. It is the direct descendant of the State Bank of Indiana, one of the earliest and most widely known banks of the west, which was chartered by special act of the legislature in 1834. At this time, when the State was being slowly settled with hardy toilers from the East and South, and when currency was scarce, an institution of such strength and character was a great aid in marketing the rich products of these new and distant settlements. Upon



Bank of the State of Indiana Building 1854

the expiration of its charter, in 1856, this bank was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, with branches in Lawrenceburg, Madison, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, Richmond and other places. In an address before the American Bankers' Association at Detroit, Mr. William C. Cornwell, an eminent financial writer, said: "It was one of the best banks the world has ever known." It lived through two terrible panics, never suspending specie payments. It is a matter of history that the Chemical Bank of New York, the State Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, and the Bank of the State of Indiana, were actually the

only banks in the United States that did not suspend payment during the panic of 1857.

When the civil war had reached its height, the government proposed the organization of national banks, and the directors of the local branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana organized the Indiana National Bank, with George Tousey president and David E. Snyder cashier. From the beginning it prospered. Mr. Volney T. Malott bought the controlling interest in the Indiana National Bank in the year 1882, and was the president for over thirty years. He, however, has been engaged in the banking business for fifty-nine years, starting as teller in Wooley's Bank at the age of seventeen. Mr. Wm. Coughlen was vice-president from 1882 to 1894, Mr. George B. Yandes from 1894 to 1896, and Mr. Edward L. McKee from 1896 to 1904. Mr. McKee was succeeded by Mr. Henry Eitel, who is now vice-president. Mr. Edward B. Porter was cashier for over twenty-two years. Macy W. Malott was elected vice-president in 1905 and Edward D. Moore was appointed assistant cashier in 1907 and was appointed cashier in 1908, and on July 1, 1912, was elected vice-president.

Upon consolidation with the Capitol National Bank July 1, 1912, Mr. Malott being elected chairman of the board of directors, was succeeded by Mr. Frank D. Stalnaker as president of the bank.

The growth of the bank since Mr. Malott bought control has been phenomenal. The capital stock in 1882 was \$300,000 and surplus \$70,000. The capital stock now is \$2,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits over \$1,290,000.

On January 12, 1807, the Indiana National Bank moved



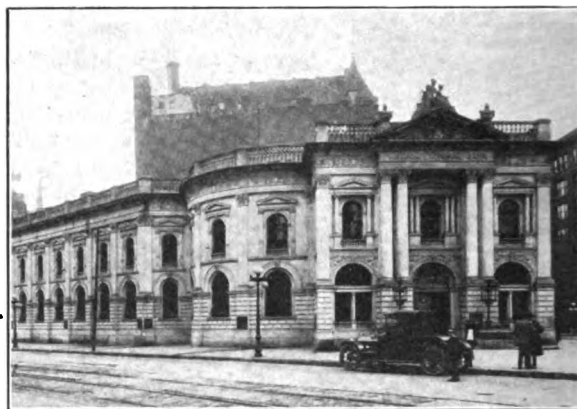
Branch Bank Building of Bank of the State of Indiana, 1854

into the present magnificent building, erected originally at a cost of \$300,000. The building is of classic architecture, somewhat resembling the Bank of England. Recently it was greatly enlarged at a cost of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and is now one of the handsomest bank buildings in America.

In the fall of 1907, when there was a currency famine all over the United States, the Indiana National Bank was one of the few banks in any of the cities where they have a clearing house that did not have occasion to put out any clearing house certificates. The policy of the bank is conservative and its business is largely confined to commercial banking; a very large percentage of its deposits are individual and mercantile deposits, with sufficient bank deposits to furnish an excellent par list for all of its customers.

The officers of the bank are: Volney T. Malott, chairman of the board; Frank D. Stalnaker, president; Henry Eitel, vice-president; Andrew Smith, vice-president; Macy W. Malott, vice-president; Edward D. Moore, vice-presi-

dent; Gwynn F. Patterson, cashier; Thomas H. Kaylor, assistant cashier; Leroy Kahler, assistant cashier; R. Malott Fletcher, assistant cashier; John F. Kurfiss, auditor. The Board of Directors are John J. Appel, Linnaes C.



Indiana National Bank Building

Boyd, Arthur V. Brown, Charles H. Brownell, Eugene H. Darrach, Frederick C. Dickson, Henry Eitel, Elisha Havens, John H. Holliday, William J. Holliday, Aquilla Q. Jones, James W. Lilly, A. Grant Lupton, Macy W. Malott, Volney T. Malott, Sol Meyer, Harry J. Milligan, Edward L. McKee, Charles C. Perry, Samuel E. Rauh, Andrew Smith, Frank D. Stalnaker.

The Merchants National Bank of Indianapolis was established in 1865. Befitting its long and useful career, in 1907, it began the erection of the magnificent bank and office building, the largest in the state, at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets. That portion which is occupied by the bank is not only one of the most advanced types of bank architecture in the country, but the building itself represents the very latest achievements in office building structure.

A distinction that this bank enjoys that is perhaps without parallel in the annals of bank-



Merchants National Bank, 1865



Merchants National Bank 1878-83

ing in this country is the fact that its present chief officers began service in the bank as messenger boys and worked up through various capacities to their present positions. Mr. John P. Frenzel has served the bank forty-seven years, twenty of which have been as president. During that period he has stood as a prominent figure in national, state and local financial movements, and through his instrumentality much of the civic progress in many directions is due. He was the pioneer in the movement that has given Indianapolis and the State their splen-

did trust companies, having been conspicuous in the work that secured the passage of the law, under which all of the fiduciary institutions of the State are incorporated, particularly the Indiana Trust Company, of which he is president. Mr. Otto N. Frenzel has seen forty-five years' service with the bank, and Mr. Oscar F. Frenzel, forty-one years. Under their administration, the bank has become



Merchants National Bank, 1884-1905

one of the largest and most influential financial institutions in the State. The Merchants National Bank began with a capital of \$100,000. Its first cashier was Mr. Volney T. Malott. Its first charter expired in 1885, but was extended twenty years, and again extended for twenty years in 1905. During the period of the first charter, \$279,000 in dividends were declared and \$20,000 was set aside as a surplus fund with which the bank started upon its new lease. Its capital stock now is \$1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,000,025; total resources in excess of \$9,000,000, and a deposit line in excess of \$6,000,000—a large proportion of which represents individual and mercantile deposits. The policy of the bank is conservative and its business is confined strictly to commercial banking. Ending December 31, 1913, the one hundred and fifteenth dividend was declared, making the total amount of dividends paid \$1,811,724; in addition \$750,000 has been added to the surplus of the bank, showing an accumulation of profits



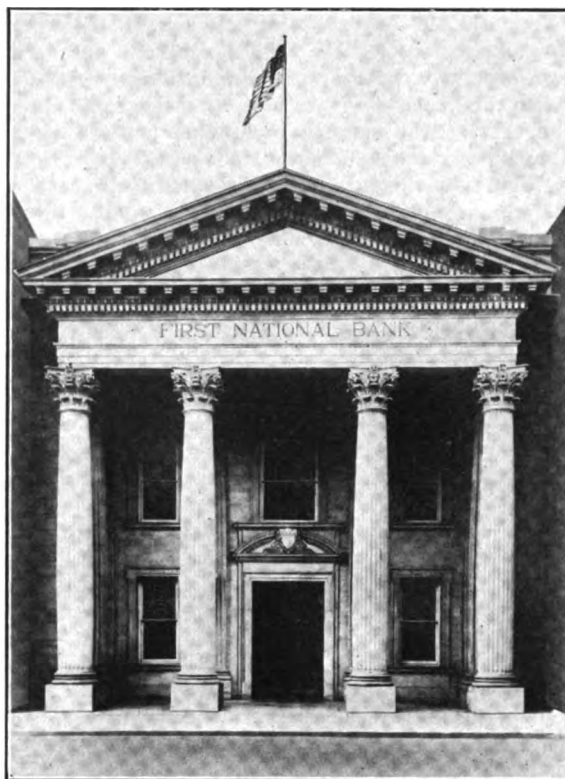
Merchants National Bank, Indianapolis

during the forty-nine years of its existence of \$2,854,930.46.

The officers of the bank are O. N. Frenzel, president; J. P. Frenzel, first vice-president; Fred Fahnley, second vice-president; O. F. Frenzel, cashier; J. P. Frenzel, Jr., assistant cashier. The directors are J. F. Failey, Fred

Fahnley, Albert Lieber, Paul H. Krauss, J. P. Frenzel, O. N. Frenzel and Henry Lawrence.

The First National Bank of Vincennes, Ind.—In the annals of the banking history of Indiana this institution occu-



First National Bank, Vincennes, Indiana

ples a unique and interesting position. The venerable president of the bank, Mr. Joseph L. Bayard, began his career in the banking business as a clerk in the Vincennes branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana in 1858. It also enjoys the distinction of being the first bank in Indiana to resume specie payments after the close of the civil war.

The First National Bank of Vincennes was organized July 15, 1871, with John H. Rabb as president and Joseph L. Bayard as cashier, merging the business of the German Banking Company, which was established in 1869. On the death of Dr. Rabb in February, 1898, Mr. Bayard succeeded him as president. On December 15, 1913, an epoch was marked in the history of this bank by its moving into its stately new home, one of the finest and most complete bank buildings in the West. It is the creation of John B. Bayard, architect, a son of Joseph L. Bayard, who planned and supervised every detail of this beautiful structure.

The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000.00, and it is considered one of the safest and best banking institutions in the state. The officers and directors of the bank are: J. L. Bayard, Sr., president; J. L. Bayard, Jr., cashier; Edward H. Smith, Joseph L. Ebner, Edward Watson, J. Emory Horn, of Bicknell, Ind., and Horace S. Anderson, of Greenfield, Ind.

Beginning of Trust Companies—The development of the trust company business in Indianapolis and throughout the State has been the most important feature of financial business during the past twenty years. The law authorizing the establishment of trust companies was passed by

the Legislature in 1893, but prior to that time there had been several attempts to secure such a law. Forty years ago a tentative organization was formed for a safety deposit company with some trust features, but the Legislature refused to grant the necessary rights, and the matter was dropped. In 1891 several citizens of Indianapolis, notable among whom were John H. Holliday and John P. Frenzel, seeing the need of such institutions, presented the matter to the Legislature, but without success. At the next session, in 1893, the matter was brought forward again by them, and a fair and substantial law was adopted. So good was it that few changes have been made in it since, only one of which, that permitting the organization of companies in smaller towns with smaller capital stock, has had any particular effect upon the business.

Conditions were ripe in Indianapolis for the organization of two companies immediately, and the establishment of the Indiana Trust Company on April 4, 1893, and the Union Trust Company on May 31, 1893, speedily followed. This was followed by the Marion Trust Company, December 10, 1895, after which time none others were established. Of these one failed and three have gone out of business by sale or consolidation, leaving eight in the field as follows: The Indiana, the Union, the Fletcher, the Security, the Fidelity, the Farmers, the West Side and the Aetna. Trust companies have also been established in almost every county seat, the principal towns having more than one. The Banking Department reports that at the end of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1913, there were one hundred and thirty-four in operation, an increase of thirteen in one year, with a combined capital of \$12,767,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$5,150,000. The deposits were over \$56,900,000.

The great factor in building up the business has been the lack of savings banks. The antiquated law authorizing such institutions has been prohibitory, and no successful savings bank has been started in more than sixty years. This has left a rich and virgin field which the trust companies have occupied, thus satisfying "a long-felt want." This has been recognized and permitted by the authorities, although not specifically authorized in the fundamental law. It is safe to say that 75 per cent. of the trust company deposits are of this character or such that interest is paid on them. The trust companies, dealing mainly in time money, can afford to do this, and the benefit to the people of the State is incalculable. They are not only encouraged to save money by being provided with ample depositories and receive interest on it, but the enormous amount that is gathered in this way is made available for the uses of business. Indiana securities for many years went abroad, but now they are almost entirely absorbed by her own people, whose ability to take them has been greatly enhanced by the existence of trust companies. These companies have also proved of great value in their work of trusteeship in its varied necessities, and their use in this line will increase as wealth accumulates and their great advantages are realized.

The Indiana Trust Company was incorporated April 1, 1893, being the first trust company in Indiana to incorporate under an act authorizing the organization of trust companies, passed by the General Assembly of Indiana, March 4, 1893. The company occupies the entire ground floor of its handsome six-story oolitic limestone building, located at the intersection of Washington and Pennsylvania streets with Virginia avenue. Although there have been a number of new office buildings erected in the last few

years, this company's building remains one of the most striking and imposing office structures in the city. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, with a surplus and undivided profits exceeding \$750,000, while its assets



Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis

at the present time exceed \$9,000,000. Its heavy capitalization and the high character of its directors and officers, "each one a tried and experienced man in the particular position which he fills," enable it to discharge, with signal ability the manifold functions that a trust company is called upon to execute and insure it the great success enjoyed since its organization, it being the largest and strongest trust company in the state. The most important department of this successful company is its savings department, where deposits are received in amounts from \$1 upward and interest allowed. In its trust department, the company is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, assignee, receiver, etc. It assumes the management of estates, giving personal attention to the collection of funds, payment of rents, collection of taxes, together with the administration of the property. It is a legal depository for court and trust funds, as well as for funds of every character and description. It buys and sells municipal and county bonds and loans money on first mortgage and collateral securities. The liability of the stockholders of the company, added to its capital and surplus, makes a sum in excess of \$3,000,000, pledged for the faithful discharge of its trusts. The company's safety vault department has nearly 4,000 safety deposit boxes, which are at the disposal of the public.

The officers of the company are: J. P. Frenzel, president; Frederick Fahney, vice-president; James F. Failey, second vice-president; Maurice F. Bayard, treasurer; John E. Casey, auditor and assistant treasurer; Chas. H. Adam, secretary; H. B. Holloway, assistant secretary. The di-

rectors are Frederick Fahnley, James F. Failey, O. N. Frenzel, James Proctor, Albert Lieber, H. W. Lawrence, Henry Jameson, S. C. Parry, Fred Fiebel, J. P. Frenzel.

The Union Trust Company of Indianapolis was organized May 31, 1893, shortly after the adoption of the law authorizing the formation of such institutions. The capital fixed was \$600,000, which has remained unchanged, and the membership was widely scattered embracing many prominent people. The company has devoted itself largely to purely trust business. The well understood resources, experience in financial affairs and high standing of those, to whose enterprise its inception was due, at once placed it among the strongest and most influential institutions of its kind in the West, and it has steadily maintained this high position, some of the largest estates in Indiana having been entrusted to it for settlement, including that of the late ex-President Harrison. It has paid larger dividends to stockholders than any other trust company in the city and has accumulated profits and surplus of more than its capital. Its stock is quoted at a higher price than that of any other financial institution in the city.



Union Trust Building, Indianapolis

The management of the company has been enterprising, while regarding safety as the fundamental requirement, and has been particularly active in all movements that tend to improve the condition of financial institutions. It was one of the organizers of the Indiana Bankers' Association, the trust section of the American Bankers' Association and later of the trust section of the Indiana Bankers' Association, its president having been the first president of the latter. It occupies a prominent building of its own on East Market street, just east of Pennsylvania, the financial center of the city, and probably at no distant day will erect a building suited to its peculiar needs and made necessary by the growth of the company.

The operations of the company cover a very wide field; they give special attention to the settlement of estates, acting as executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, trustee and agent. They assume entire charge of property and estates for heirs and absentees, paying taxes, collecting rents, interest, dividends, etc., writing insurance, etc., and they also make a feature of the investment of funds for individuals and corporations.

If the magnitude of the interests confided to its care in the varied relations, which it holds with its patrons in its capacity as a trust company, are any criterion of the confidence reposed in the management of the Union Trust

Company by the surrounding community and non-resident clients, there are no similar organizations anywhere that can make a better showing. As a matter of fact, this company's services are held in the same high estimation by the people of Indianapolis as are those of the old, established and influential trust companies by the people of the East. The officers and directors are as follows: John H. Holliday, president; Henry Eitel, first vice-president; H. M. Foltz, second vice-president; Charles S. McBride, treasurer; George F. Lutz, assistant treasurer; Ross H. Wallace, secretary; Alfred F. Gauding, assistant secretary; George A. Buskirk, probate officer. The directors are: A. A. Barnes, Arthur V. Brown, C. H. Brownell, Thomas C. Day, Henry Eitel, I. C. Elston, Addison C. Harris, John H. Holliday, Volney T. Malott, Augustus L. Mason, Edward L. McKee, Samuel E. Rauh.

Clemens Vonnegut, Sr.—Standing memorably apart, the early 50's mark an epoch in the history of the Hoosier capital for its contribution of German pioneer citizens. Coming here from the fatherland, imbued with a spirit that sought a larger freedom, they gave unselfishly of their energy and industry much that has contributed to the city's advancement and made a place for it in the front rank of American cities. In the fields of education, general culture and in commerce they have left enduring monuments. Notable among the earliest of German pioneer citi-



Clemens Vonnegut, Sr.



Vonnegut Hardware Company, Indianapolis

zens was Clemens Vonnegut, Sr., who came to Indianapolis in 1851 to engage in the hardware business, which was conducted under his name until 1898. In the very beginning he interested himself deeply in the improvement of the public schools. From 1865 to 1868 he was appointed

by the city council of Indianapolis to serve as school trustee, and from 1871 until 1894 he was elected by the people as a member of the Board of Education, serving in that capacity longer than any other member. With a number of other citizens who recognized the need and advantages of vocational training in the schools, he took active part in the movement in 1884 that gave life to the "Gewerbe Schule," out of which grew eventually the Manual Training High School, one of the greatest institutions in America for industrial training. Mr. Vonnegut died December 13, 1896. In honor of his long and faithful service on the school board, Public School No. 9 has been designated the "Clemens Vonnegut School," to commemorate his name. The business which he established and which was conducted jointly with his sons, Clemens Vonnegut, Jr., Franklin Vonnegut and George Vonnegut, was continued by them, and in 1898 the name was changed to the Vonnegut Hardware Company, occupying the building at 120-124 East Washington street. It is one of the largest concerns in the State engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business.

All of the members of this firm have contributed freely of their time to matters of public welfare. Franklin Vonnegut succeeded his father as member of the school board, and was re-elected to that position; Clemens Vonnegut, Jr., was elected to the legislature of Indiana of 1895; George Vonnegut is the president of the Security Casualty Company, one of the largest accident insurance companies of Indiana.

BITS OF HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

By GEORGE S. COTTMAN

WILD ANIMALS OF EARLY INDIANA

When the white man took possession of the country it fairly teemed with animal life, and the old pioneers tell us of the abundance of game that invited the rifle and trap. Bears, wolves, foxes, raccoons, squirrels and other wild creatures were so numerous as to be common pests to the farmers. Bears, raccoons and squirrels, along with the blackbirds and crows, were sometimes so destructive to the corn crops that the farmer and his boys had to stand guard over the fields, with dogs and guns, to fight off the marauders. Sometimes the settlers for miles around would have a grand hunt, in which every man and every boy old enough to carry a rifle, along with all the dogs in the country, would come together and beat the woods far and near, slaughtering the beasts wholesale. To give an idea of the quantities that were killed this way, I copy the following from an old Logansport newspaper, published in 1830:

"Several of those who were engaged in what we call the fall hunt have arrived at this place, and we learn that they have killed about 10,000 deer and a vast number of other game, such as bears, wolves, wildcats, foxes and raccoons. There is no telling what quantity of game has been killed, as all the hunters have not yet arrived."

The "10,000 deer" seems incredible, and that is probably a misstatement, but I copy it as it appears.

These general hunts were usually held in the fall, but sometimes in the spring they would have squirrel hunts, when prizes were offered to those who would bring in the greatest number of squirrel scalps. These little animals were found in immense numbers, especially in certain seasons when they migrated. On such occasions they traveled across the country in multitudes, filling the woods and ravaging the fields as they went. When crossing the larger streams they could be caught without trouble, and many a one has been taken out of White river at Indianapolis. Besides the fox and red squirrels there were black and grey varieties. The grey were the most numerous,

but in most parts of the State they are very scarce now, and the black ones are about all gone.

One of the worst animals the pioneer had to deal with was the wolf. Of this beast there were two varieties—the small prairie wolf and the big grey or timber wolf. They were very destructive to calves, pigs and all young stock, and were particularly murderous with sheep. Like sheep-killing dogs, they were not content to merely satisfy their hunger, but would slay an entire flock as if for the fiendish pleasure of it. For many years there were laws in our State offering rewards or bounties for wolf scalps, and the beasts were much hunted. As they were night prowlers, keeping themselves secreted by day, they were not easily shot, and the best way of getting them was by traps of various kinds. One of these traps was a "dead fall," or heavy weight, such as a heavy log, which was set upon a trigger or suspended in such fashion that when the trigger, which was baited, was touched the weight would drop on the animal. About the simplest kind of trap was a common square pen built of heavy poles several feet high and narrowing at the top to an opening just big enough to let the game get in easily after the bait. As the sides of the pen leaned in, they were easily climbed from the outside, but once in, there was no way to climb out, and Mr. Wolf remained there till the trapper came, when the rifle did the rest.

The oddest wolf trap I ever heard of was a hollow tree with a hole chopped in it about four feet from the ground and large enough to admit the animal's head. From this hole to the ground a narrow slot-like opening was cut down, into which the wolf's neck could slip when his head was once in. About the tree blood would be smeared for a toll and a piece of raw meat was thrown in the hollow as bait. As the only way the wolf could get at the meat was to rear up and thrust his head into the hole and let his neck slide down the slot, he was thus caught like a cow in a stanchion. How successful this trap was in actual practice, I cannot say, but it was described to me by an old-time trapper, so I suppose it was sometimes used.



Insurance in Indiana

By GUILFORD A. DEITCH

Author of "Insurance Digest"

Prior to the year 1852 all the insurance companies in the State of Indiana were organized by special act of the Legislature. The acts incorporating these companies were very broad giving power to do all kinds of insurance, and most of them also including banking powers. The first insurance company to be chartered in Indiana, in 1832, was the Lawrenceburg Insurance Company of Lawrenceburg. The stock of this company was transferred to Drew & Bennett, of Evansville, Ind., in 1884 who changed the name of the company to the Citizens Insurance Company of Evansville, Ind., under which name it was operated until 1903, when it went out of business. Notable among the insurance companies that were granted special charters prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1852 are the Firemen's and Mechanic's Insurance Company and the Madison Insurance Company. These companies were organized by prominent citizens of Madison and have been successfully operated up to the present day.

When the Constitution of 1852 was adopted there was put into it the following provision: "In all cases enumerated in the preceding section and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State" (Art. 4, Sec. 23, Ind. Const. 1852). This section revoked the power to create corporations by special enactment.

At the first session of the Legislature under the new constitution a law was passed for the organization of both stock and mutual insurance companies. (Ind. R. S. 1852, p. 351.) This law of 1852, with some few amendments, is still the only law in the State of Indiana providing for the organization of fire insurance companies. When this law was enacted there was contained therein Section 22, which reads as follows: "Whenever such company shall be notified of any loss sustained on a policy of insurance issued by them, the company shall pay the amount so lost within sixty days after such notice, under a penalty of ten percentum damages for every thirty days such loss remains unpaid thereafter." This section virtually prohibited the organization of insurance companies in the State of Indiana.

Beginning with the year 1881 and at nearly every session of the Legislature thereafter, up to the session of 1897, a bill was prepared by the writer and introduced in the Legislature to repeal this Section 22, but the bill was defeated at every session until the session of 1897, when it was passed.

No stock insurance company worthy of the name had ever organized under the law of 1852 from the time of its passage until the repeal of this Section 22. The reason therefor is readily apparent. Since the repeal of this section several strong stock fire insurance companies have organized under the law of 1852 and are reflecting credit upon the State by their successful management.

A number of mutual fire insurance companies were organized under the amendments to the Act of 1852, passed in 1865, and attained very large success. Few of these companies are, however, in existence, and those that are in existence confine their business to a limited territory.

A few life insurance companies were organized under the mutual law of 1865 but none of them are now in existence. They have either retired from business or reincorporated under later enacted laws.

In 1881 the Legislature passed an Act providing for the organization of farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. The business of these companies was confined to three contiguous counties. Under this law a great many farmers' mutual fire insurance companies are existing today.

A number of assessment life and accident insurance companies were organized in Indiana prior to 1883, under the provisions of the Voluntary Association Act. A number of these companies did a very large business, but none of them are in existence today.

In 1883 the Legislature passed an act for the organization of life and accident insurance companies on the assessment plan, and thereafter, at the session of 1897, passed the Stipulated Premium Assessment Law. The life insurance business in Indiana may be said to date from the enactment of the law of 1897. Several of the strong life insurance companies in the state were organized thereunder and continued to operate under these laws until the year 1899, when the law relating to stock and mutual life insurance companies was passed. After the passage of this last mentioned law all the companies that had previously organized under the Assessment and the Stipulated Premium Laws reorganized under the Stock and Mutual Life Insurance Company Law and have continued to since operate under the provisions thereof. The life insurance business in Indiana really dates from the year 1899.

Previous to 1901 life insurance companies on the stock plan, in order to do business outside of the state, were required to have not less than \$200,000 of capital stock, and mutual life insurance companies were required to have not less than \$200,000 of net surplus funds. This was by reason of what is known as the Retaliatory Section in the laws of the different states. The law of Indiana would not admit a foreign insurance company with less than \$200,000 of capital stock paid up, or, in case of a mutual company, with less than \$200,000 of net surplus, and, therefore, other states virtually said to Indiana companies: "We will exact a like requirement of you and will not permit you to do business unless you have a like capital stock, or a like surplus." As none of the Indiana companies, prior to 1901 had such an amount of capital stock or net surplus they were thereby confined to the limits of the State of Indiana for business. In 1901, however, the Legislature amended the

law of Indiana as related to life insurance companies and permitted life insurance companies of other states to do business in Indiana with \$100,000 capital stock or net surplus. This let the Indiana companies into other states, and their material growth may be dated from that year.

In 1907 the Indiana life insurance companies passed through their most crucial period. At the session of the Legislature of that year there was a bill introduced, which, if it had passed, would have wiped out all Indiana life insurance companies and would have rendered it impossible ever thereafter to have organized a life insurance company within the State so long as the bill would have remained as a law on the statute books. Fortunately for the State of Indiana the life insurance companies and an aroused public sentiment were enabled to defeat this vicious legislation, and saved the life insurance business to the State.

Prior to 1899 the fraternal orders existing in the State of Indiana were organized under the Voluntary Association Act heretofore mentioned. In 1899 the Legislature passed a law for the organization of fraternal beneficiary associations and established rates for insurance therein. There are a number of very strong fraternal beneficiary associations in the State doing business under the provisions of this Act.

In 1893 the Legislature enacted a law for the organization of live-stock insurance companies. A number of companies have been organized under this law and one of these companies is recognized today as the leading live-stock insurance company in the United States.

Prior to 1909 the only laws under which an accident insurance company could be organized were the old laws of 1852 and amendments thereto the assessment laws of 1883 and 1897 and the Voluntary Association Act neither of which laws were satisfactory.

In 1903 a casualty law was passed in Indiana but it did not provide however for insurance against personal accidents until amended by the Act of 1909. There are several companies doing business in the State at this time that are organized under the law of 1903 and the amendments of 1909, and are doing business throughout the United States.

In 1907 and again in 1909 and 1911 unsuccessful attempts were made to pass the Fire Marshal law. The bill was again introduced at the session of the Legislature in 1913 and passed. The law is now in successful operation.

This resume of the history of insurance legislation in the State would not be complete without mentioning the names of W. K. Bellis, Charles E. Dark, Wilbur S. Wynn, Milton A. Woollen, Charles E. Coffin, Dr. H. C. Martin, editor of *Rough Notes*, and the writer of this article. Mr. Wynn was the real father of the law of 1899, while to Mr. Bellis is due the credit, more than to any the others for the amendment of 1901, enabling companies of Indiana to do business in other states with \$100,000 capital stock or net surplus. None of the laws mentioned, however, could have been passed except for the yeoman services performed by all of the above named persons.

The credit for the Fire Marshal law should really be given to the Hon. Jacob Buennagel, who introduced the Fire Marshal bill in two sessions of the Legislature and really created the sentiment for the bill. The writer drafted the Fire Marshal bill for Mr. Buennagel, and it was the bill as drafted by the writer and introduced by him which finally passed at the session of 1913, although the bill does not bear his name.

Insurance Commissioner—The Auditor of State, by virtue of his office is the Insurance Commissioner of Indiana, with supervision over all domestic and foreign insurance companies doing business in the State. Under the laws of 1852 the Auditor was given supervision over domestic companies only and the first law to be passed requiring foreign insurance companies to report to such officer was in 1865. The insurance department is one of the most important in the State, is and consists of an insurance deputy, actuary, examiner, securities clerk, chief clerk, license clerk and two stenographers who are appointed by the Auditor of State. The business of the department is growing rapidly—more than \$28,000,000.00 having been paid by the citizens of Indiana for different forms of insurance during 1912. During 1912 \$8,000,000.00 was paid for fire insurance; \$14,640,074.00 for life insurance; \$2,585,288.00 for casualty insurance; \$642,055.00 for assessment insurance and \$2,441,118.00 for fraternal insurance.

Fire Marshal—The Indiana Legislature of 1913 created the office of a Fire Marshal in the attempt to cut down the annual fire loss in the State. In order to accomplish this purpose it is made the duty of the Fire Marshal to investigate and prosecute all arson crimes within the State, it being the intent of the legislature that the circumstances of every fire be investigated. The Fire Marshal is required to secure the enforcement of all laws and city ordinances designed to prevent fire losses. Power is given the Fire Marshal to condemn buildings constituting a fire hazard and to prescribe rules and regulations for the handling of combustibles. The work of the department is largely educational, the intent being to create public sentiment which will result in fewer fires whether originating through design or because of carelessness. The Fire Marshal and his deputies are appointed by the governor, the department being first constituted as follows: Fire Marshal, Wm. E. Longley, Noblesville; first deputy, John W. Minor, Jr., Indianapolis; second deputy, Roger W. Wallace, Indianapolis, and secretary, Ralph E. Richman, Tipton.

Each township trustee in the State is an assistant, as provided by the State fire marshal law. There are 1,017 such assistants in the State. In incorporated cities, the chief of the fire department is an assistant; in absence of a chief, the town clerk is designated to serve. These officers are supplied with forms, blanks, etc., and instructed to report fires and origins of same at once to the Fire Marshal.

Indiana "Legal Reserve" Life Insurance Companies

Indiana Compulsory Deposit Law of 1899—The paramount question with the insurer in any life insurance company is that of security. A life insurance company is the creature of law, and may be secure or insecure as the law is measurably perfect or defective that created it. The chief points to be considered in determining the relative superiority of one company as to another as regards security are, first, the requirements of the law under which it is organized, as to the character of its investments, and secondly, the custody of the net cash value of its policies. Assets of great size (offset by liabilities of great size), attractive ratios, etc., are relatively unimportant considerations. The stability of a company must depend upon the character of its investments and the safe-keeping of its net cash value of the policies by the state.

The Indiana companies, which do business under the Indiana Compulsory Deposit Law of 1899, afford the insured and the company a greater degree of protection than is furnished by the laws of any other State. This law rigidly forbids the investment otherwise than in certain stipulated high-class securities, namely, government bonds, state bonds if at or above par, first mortgage loans on real estate worth at least twice as much as the amount loaned thereon, municipal and school bonds, where issued in accordance with the law upon which interest has never been defaulted, in loans on pledges of stocks, bonds or mortgages of par value, if current value of same is at least 25 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon, and loans upon its own policies not exceeding the reserve thereon. If the laws of Indiana provided the same safeguards for its citizens insuring in outside companies in the matter of investments that they do for those insuring in home companies, not more than four or five foreign companies would be permitted to do business in the State. In relation to the custody of the net cash value of all policies each year, the Auditor of State is required to ascertain the net cash value of outstanding policies, and the company must deposit in his office such a sum in the before-mentioned securities, together with previous deposits as shall equal such cash value. A somewhat similar provision secures our national bank circulation. The difference between a policyholder in a company depositing the net cash value of all policies with the State and one that does not is practically the difference between a man holding a national bank note and the depositor in such a bank. The depositor may lose his money, but no holder of a national bank note has ever lost a cent on such a note.

The State Life Insurance Company was organized in 1894 and was the outgrowth of a popular demand in Indiana for a home insurance company that would meet all modern requirements as to the scientific soundness of its basis and the equity of its plans. The State Life Insurance Company does business



STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis

under the Indiana compulsory reserve deposit law of 1899, which furnishes the insured a greater degree of protection than is furnished by the laws of any other state. Under the provisions of this law the net cash value of each policy must be deposited

with the auditor of state, and the company has now on deposit in his department twelve and one-half million dollars for the protection of its policy-holders, which is an amount in excess of that required by law.

While the flattering array of figures now speaks volumes for the financial strength of the company, sight should not be lost of the management which inspired confidence in the beginning and has since demonstrated that it was well merited. The home offices are located in its own building on Washington street, which is one of the most conspicuous office structures in the state.

The officers of the company are: Henry W. Bennett, president; Albert Sahn, secretary-treasurer; Charles F. Coffin, vice-president; C. H. Beckett, actuary; R. W. McBride, counsel Loan Department; Walter Howe, auditor; Allison Maxwell, M. D., and Carlton E. McCulloch, medical directors. The directors are: H. W. Bennett, Wm. C. Bobbs, Charles F. Coffin, R. W. McBride, Albert Sahn, James I. Diassette, Wm. J. Mooney, H. McK. Landon, F. D. Stalnaker.

The American Central Life Insurance Company—Of Indianapolis, Ind., its home offices being in its own building, northeast corner of Market street and Monument place, was organized by Charles E. Dark, who was its vice-president until his death. The company was incorporated February 23, 1899, and commenced business April 10, 1899, having been organized under



AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis
With Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Foreground

the Compulsory Legal Reserve Deposit Law of Indiana. The company has met with continuous success since its organization. It is now transacting business in and is licensed by the insurance departments of nineteen states. The company has a paid-up capital stock of \$137,000. The company has life insurance in force of over \$34,654,000. The last certificate of deposit from the State of Indiana shows the company to have legally prescribed securities amounting to \$3,728,706 on deposit with the State, being over \$219,000 more than the legal requirement. Its total admitted assets are \$4,058,474. The company has one of the finest and most centrally located office buildings in the city of Indianapolis, the sixth floor of which is occupied by the company with its home offices, and the balance of the building is leased to tenants, producing a handsome income for the company on the investment. The officers are Herbert M. Woollen, president; Evans Woollen, first vice-president; Edward A. Meyer, second vice-president and comptroller; Frank W. Morrison, third vice-president; Carroll B. Carr, Secretary; George E. Hume, treasurer; Virgil M. Kime, actuary; Greenly V. Woollen, medical director; Russell T. Byers, agency secretary; David A. Coulter, auditor; Herbert J. Wocher, assistant to the president; George George, assistant to the treasurer, and the directors are David A. Coulter, Herbert M. Woollen, Frank W. Morrison, George E. Hume, Greenly V. Woollen, Carroll B. Carr, Edward A. Meyer, Russell T. Byers, C. C. Shirley, H. H. Hornbrook and Evans Woollen.

The American Central Life Insurance Company is strictly non-participating and operates on old line legal reserve plans. It has become one of the largest life insurance companies of the West and South, and at its present rate of progress will soon become one of the largest financial institutions in the State of Indiana.

Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company—Life insurance is no longer a matter of sentiment. It has become a business proposition. Business and professional men to a man surround their business and families with life insurance protection, and every day thousands in other walks of life are following this example. The insecurity of human life obligates every conscientious man when taking upon himself the care and rearing of a family to so dispose his arrangements that the event of death will not bring want to his dependents. The only question that presents itself is the amount of insurance he can carry and pay for, and the company in which he will place it. Indiana has placed herself in the lead of other states in the security of her insurance laws. The companies organized under the existing laws of the State present greater security to their policyholders than companies in other states. The limitation of authority of the officers of its insurance companies in the investment of funds is a superior requirement to that made by any state in the United States. State loyalty and state pride should lead our people to give their full support and co-operation to the advancement of home life insurance companies. The third largest company in the State is the Reserve Loan Life Insurance Company of this city. This company was organized in 1897. On December 31, 1913, this company's admitted assets amounted to \$3,050,596.78, and surplus of \$219,015.26. With such satisfactory financial conditions and \$24,277,019 insurance in force, this company is making rapid strides and is a credit to our State. The officers of the company are as follows: Chalmers Brown, president; William R. Zulich, vice-president; William K. Bellis, secretary and treasurer; Guilford A. Deitch, counsel; Guy L. Stayman, actuary. The home offices are located in the Odd Fellow Building, northeast corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets. The company is now licensed to do business in nineteen states.

The Meridian Life Insurance Company—This old line life insurance company is one of the strongest financial institutes of the Middle West. It was organized and is operated under the laws of the State of Indiana, which provide that Indiana life insurance companies shall deposit their reserve with the Auditor of State and to maintain on deposit with the Insurance



VIEW OF MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING FROM STATUE OF
GENERAL HARRISON

University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Department of the State securities equal to the full amount of the net cash value of all their policies. The company's assets, January 1, 1914, amounted to \$2,455,653. Protection to policyholders to date amounted to \$463,249. The records of the State of Indiana Insurance Department show a deposit with that department of \$1,814,845, in the highest grade securities, which is in excess of the amount required by law to protect the net value of all outstanding policies. The investments of the company are made in the highest possible class of securities, it having chosen to place all of its investments in the form of first mortgages on farms, homes and approved city property, and in loans to its own policyholders, secured by the accumulated reserve on policies, and has never invested its reserve in any form of stocks, bonds or other fluctuating securities.

This company has enjoyed the confidence of the public because of its conservative management and substantial progress, making possible its present excellent condition of affairs. Its home office is now located in its own office building, a handsome and substantial office structure located on Pennsylvania street, opposite University Park, where property values are rapidly enhancing in value. The home office building and ground represent an investment of approximately \$350,000, from which the company has derived highly satisfactory returns.

The confidence placed in this company by the public has been justified and merited in every sense. The policy contract of the company are liberal and fair to the insured; they are drawn in accordance with the standard policy provision enacted by

the Legislature in 1909. All of them have been approved by the Insurance Department of the State.

Coincident with the company's increase in size, it has extended its territory of operation until it now is transacting business in the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Texas, North and South Dakota, Missouri and North Carolina. The company now has about 10,000 policyholders, representing approximately \$24,000,000 of insurance in force.

The officers of the company are: Arthur Jordan, president; Wm. P. Herron, W. J. DeVol and O. B. Iles, vice-presidents; T. J. Owens, secretary, and J. S. Kittle, treasurer, all of whom are well known as capable men of affairs, worthy of every confidence and consideration, and whose efforts have been largely responsible for the substantial success which the Meridian Life Insurance Company has now attained.

The Indianapolis Life Insurance Company was organized and began business in 1905, under the Compulsory Reserve Deposit Law of Indiana. The company is purely mutual. Its purpose is to provide for its members safe legal reserve life and endowment insurance at the lowest cost. It has never made any experiments. From its inception it has adhered strictly to the course tested and followed by the leading companies. The first published statement declared that no special contracts or questionable policies of any kind would be issued; that the stated premiums would be low to begin with and that they would be further reduced by as liberal annual dividends as safe, economical and efficient management would justify; that the cost of new business would be kept within proper limits and that the company would enter no race for mere size. The beginning was very modest. The deposit of \$25,000.00 required by law of all mutual companies to be placed with the state was secured at one session. No promotion securities were ever peddled or offered for sale. The two hundred and fifty bona fide applicants for insurance charter members, were obtained with no office expense whatever; not even a letterhead was printed. After securing the required number, the company started issuing policies with one small office and one office employee. It is now in its ninth year, and its record shows that it has stood steadfastly to the above promises. The company has had a normal, steady growth. It now has over seven million dollars of insurance in force, with assets of over \$530,000.00. The insurance was obtained near home, where the company and its officers are best known. It operates in two states only—Indiana and Illinois. The quality of the business is of high grade and persistent, the lapse ratio being very small. The company has always looked more to the quality of the business rather than the volume. The remarkably low death rate evidences the quality of the business and the care with which it has been selected. Total death claims paid since organization, \$55,300—about 23 per cent. of the expected. Death claims have been promptly paid. The company never contested a claim. The assets are invested in approved real estate mortgages, not to exceed 50 per cent. of the appraised valuation. The loans are remunerative, the net earnings of mortgages exceeding 6 per cent. As a result of low management expenses, low death rate and the high earning power of investments, the company has been enabled to make very liberal annual dividend reductions of premiums. The Indianapolis Life holds the distinction of furnishing insurance to its members during the past eight years at a lower net cost than any company operating in the state of Indiana. The total dividends paid to policyholders exceed the total death claims paid by \$28,234.92, a record shown by few companies and no other company of equal age.

It is an unusual fact that there has been no change in the official staff. The first officers are still serving in their several capacities. The company's agency staff will compare favorably with the best. The management is equally careful in the selection of its agents. They are men of character and excellent staying qualities. Many of the men who started with the company during the first year are still with the company, growing in strength and usefulness with the company.

The Indianapolis Life has established a reputation for fair dealing and clean practices. It has the indorsement of the best insurance experts and the confidence of the public, and the respect of competing companies. The officers and directors are unanimous in their determination to continue the company's development with strict regard for the interests of the whole body of policyholders.

The officers of the company are: Albert Goslee, president; Frank P. Manly, vice-president and general manager; Joseph R. Raub, secretary; Edward B. Raub, counsel; Dr. Frank A. Morrison, medical director; Dr. M. O. DeVaney, medical director; A. L. Portteus, cashier.

Indiana National Life Insurance Company—Home office building, 316 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind., was organized under the legal reserve deposit law of Indiana and began business January 1, 1907. The company has on deposit with the state insurance department of Indiana for the protection of all of its policyholders a sum in excess of the laws requirements which makes the company impregnable from every point of view. The company has a paid up capital stock of \$366,880.00 with an unassigned surplus of \$45,853.21, making total excess funds held for the protection of policyholders amounting to \$412,733.21. The company is now doing business in Indiana, Kentucky, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The company is one of the most conservatively managed companies doing business in the State and its management has had years of experience in the insurance field. The officers of the company are:

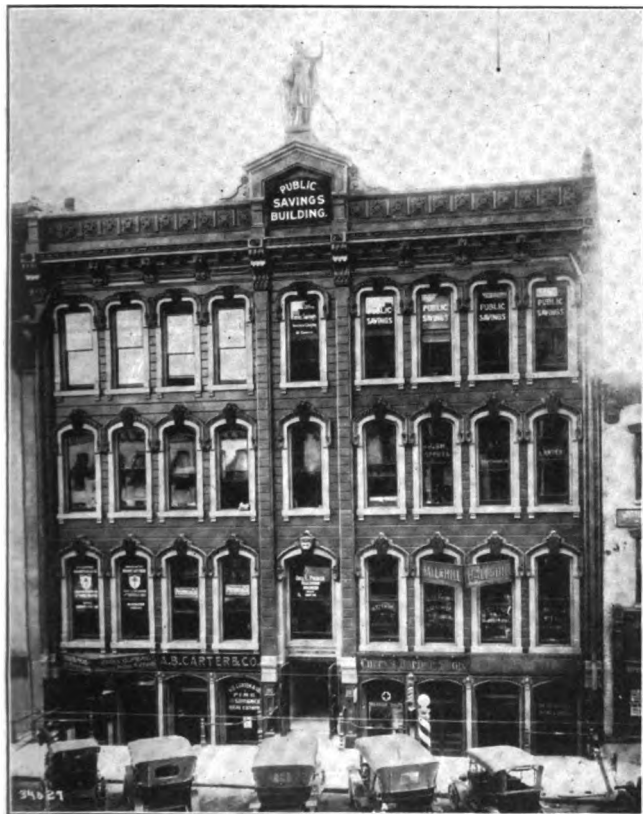
C. D. Renick, president; Wm. M. Croan, vice-president; J.

E. Griffin, treasurer; C. B. Marshall, secretary; P. E. McCown, M. D., medical director; V. R. Rudd, auditor; Everett Wagner, general agent; E. C. Wagner, assistant general agent; the directors are C. D. Renick, C. B. Bolinger, D. B. Wilson, J. E. Griffin, C. B. Marshall.

The Anchor Life—This company was organized in Indianapolis on October 31, 1906, under the laws of Indiana. The company has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars fully paid; has approximately three million of insurance in force; surplus of about ten thousand dollars; has its full reserve intact, which are on deposit with the auditor of state. The company owns, unincumbered and occupies exclusively for its own use, the property at 430 North Pennsylvania street. Does business in the States of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. The year 1913 was the most prosperous in the company's history, increase in paid-for business being over one million of insurance. The company maintains branch offices at Louisville, Kentucky; Chicago, Illinois, and Springfield, Illinois. Its record has always been clean and its growth steady.

The management of the company is now in the hands of Thos. W. Wilson, of Springfield, Ill., president; George W. Kenney, also Springfield, Ill., vice-president; Otho L. Caldwell, Springfield, Ill., treasurer; Geo. H. Craft, Indianapolis, secretary; Dr. James M. Wilson, of Indianapolis, medical director. In addition to these gentlemen the Hon. A. G. Murray, of Springfield, Ill.; Hon. Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis; Hon. August M. Kuhn, of Indianapolis, are on the board of directors.

Public Savings Insurance Company of America, with home offices in its own building in Indianapolis, was incorporated as a stock company July 6, 1909, with a paid-up capital stock of \$278,000.00. The company began writing insurance January 3, 1910, and is chartered to write all forms of industrial and ordinary life policies under the Compulsory Deposit Law of Indiana,



PUBLIC SAVINGS BUILDING, Indianapolis

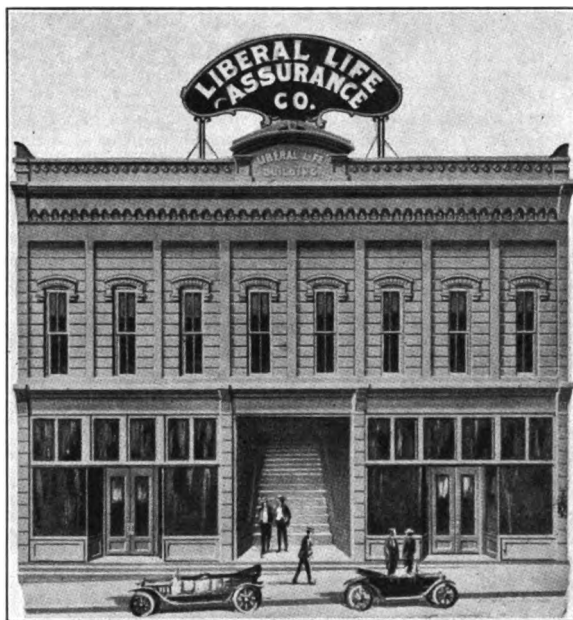
which requires the company to keep on deposit with the Auditor of State of Indiana approved securities equal to the full cash value of all policies in force, and the company has now on deposit with the insurance department of the State a sum in excess of the amount required by them for the protection of the policyholders. This company has now in force more than ten millions of insurance and is the only industrial insurance company in the United States incorporated and doing business under this safe law. The officers of the company are: H. Thos. Head, president; Dr. M. C. Leeth, vice-president and medical director; Wm. F. Fox, vice-president; Chas. W. Folz, secretary-treasurer; George Vondersaar, auditor; Dr. Carl G. Winter, assistant medical director; Bernard Korbly and Willard New, counsel; F. J. Haight, actuary. The directors are: L. C. Boyd, director Indiana National Bank; Wm. E. Elles, president Evansville Desk Company, Evansville, Ind.; Chas. W. Folz, secretary-treasurer;

William F. Fox, vice-president; H. Thos. Head, president; Bernard Korbly, Korbly & New, Attorneys; Dr. M. C. Leeth, medical director; B. F. Miller, attorney, Rushville, Ind.; C. A. O'Connor, secretary Thomas Madden & Sons Company; George Vondersaar, Vondersaar & Co., Indianapolis; Dr. C. G. Winter, physician and surgeon.

The Beacon Insurance Company of America, Indianapolis, Ind.—This company was incorporated April 11, 1912, under the legal reserve compulsory deposit law of Indiana to do a general life insurance business. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000.00 all of which was subscribed for by well known business and professional men throughout the State. The company was licensed to begin business October 10, 1913, and issues a standard line of ordinary and industrial policies, the full net cash value of which are amply protected by deposits of high class interest bearing securities with the insurance department of Indiana for protection of the policyholders.

The organization of this company was begun by the president of the company, Mr. O. F. Woodruff, who for more than eighteen years represented some of the largest insurance companies of America who brings to this institution a ripened experience that assures a successful and conservative management. The company maintains its offices in the Merchants National Bank Building, Indianapolis. The officers and directors are some of the best known and most influential business men of the State.

The Liberal Life Insurance Company, home office Anderson, Ind., was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana as an assessment company in 1901. It operated on this basis for about one year, at which time it was changed to a legal reserve basis, operating on the mutual plan until May 12, 1912, at which



LIBERAL LIFE BUILDING, Anderson, Ind.

time its assets and liabilities and all outstanding business were re-insured by the Liberal Life Assurance Company of Indiana, a stock corporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000, fully paid. During the balance of the year 1912 only a small volume of business was written, as it required considerable time to perfect its agency organization. During 1913 there was written by the company \$7,306,100 of new business, of which there was issued \$6,249,850. The total number of policies in force on December 31, 1913, was 3,913, or a total of \$7,911,226 of insurance, being a net gain over the preceding year of \$5,621,573. The total reserve held for protection of policyholders on this outstanding business amounts to \$264,080.25, which amount is deposited with the Auditor of State of Indiana in approved securities. The assets of the company amount to \$411,267.50; and, after charging all liabilities, including reserve, there is an additional \$135,000 held for the protection of policyholders. The company is now operating in the states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and the Dakotas. The officers and directors are as follows: Arthur H. Jones, president and general counsel; James J. Netterville, vice president; Wilson H. Hinton, secretary and actuary; William M. Swain, treasurer; Volney M. Hunt, M. D., medical director. Board of Directors—James J. Davis, director-general, Loyal Order of Moose, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James J. Netterville, president Farmers Trust Company, Anderson, Ind.; Wilson H. Hinton, insurance, Anderson, Ind.; William M. Swain, president Indiana Silo Company, Anderson, Ind.; Rodney H. Brandon, supreme secretary, Loyal Order of Moose, Anderson, Ind.; Austin Retherford, attorney, Anderson, Ind.; Arthur H. Jones, past supreme dictator, Loyal Order of Moose, Anderson, Ind.; Ernest M. Oswalt, secretary and treasurer, Oswalt Printing Company, Anderson, Ind.; William A. Kittinger, attorney, Anderson, Ind., and S. L. Van Petten, merchant, Anderson, Ind.

The LaFayette Life Insurance Company, Lafayette, Indiana, was incorporated and commenced business as a legal reserve mutual life insurance company under the laws of Indiana on December 26, 1905. The company has grown slowly, conservatively, and constructively. From year to year it has shown splendid progress and today stands fifth among Indiana companies. The history and management of the company shows that its affairs have been conducted wisely, prudently, and with advanced ideas in life insurance business. Its policies are liberal and fair in their terms. In all deferred dividend policies, if the insured dies, the dividends are paid in addition to the face of the policy. The company is also entitled to special credit for carrying as a liability, its provisionally calculated deferred dividends. Investments of the company are of exceedingly high character and remunerative. The expense of management of the company has been reasonably moderate. The company is now operating in the following states: Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana. At the close of the eighth year the company has over nine millions of insurance in force with assets of over eight hundred twenty thousand dollars; over six hundred thousand dollars of which is in first mortgage farm loans. The company has deposited with the State of Indiana over seven hundred forty thousand dollars for the security and benefit of all its policyholders and has paid over six hundred three thousand dollars in benefits to its policyholders in the past eight years; a record believed to be unequaled by any company.

The officers of the company are as follows: Bertram Day, president; A. E. Werkhoff, vice president; Warren W. Lane, secretary-treasurer; M. M. Lalry, M. D., medical director; Dan W. Sims, general solicitor; E. L. Marshall, actuary; W. R. Smith, field superintendent; F. L. Alexander, superintendent renewal department. Board of Directors: D. E. Allbaugh, Warren W. Lane, E. A. Candler, G. B. Luckett, James H. Cassel, Irvin N. Miller, Bertram Day, W. M. Nye, Harry E. Glick, Dan W. Simms, Fremont Goodwine, R. C. Stader, R. E. Goldsberry, A. E. Werkhoff, George F. Kirkhoff, C. A. Werkhoff, M. M. Lalry, M. D.

Western Reserve Life Insurance Company, home office, Wyser Building, Muncie, Ind., was organized July 27, 1906, as a mutual company, re-chartered July, 1907, as a legal reserve company and re-incorporated as a stock company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00, all of the stock being subscribed by wealthy citizens of Muncie and over the State. The company carries with the Auditor of State a sum largely in excess of the legal reserve required by law and few companies in the State give a greater degree of protection to their policyholders. The growth of the company has been substantial and it is an institution which stands particularly high in the esteem and confidence of its home community, and has wisely devoted its energies to the development of that rich district of the State which is so easily accessible to the home office. The officers of the company are: D. P. Campbell, president; John W. Dragoo, secretary; D. A. McLain, treasurer; J. H. Leffler, first vice-president; Marion A. Cunningham, second vice president; Lucius L. Ball, M. D., medical director; Harry H. Orr, general counsel. The directors are: D. P. Campbell, Eli Hoover, D. A. McLain, Carl Tuhey, Harry H. Orr, J. H. Leffler, August Braun, Lucius L. Ball, Marion A. Cunningham, Clarence L. Kirk, Chas. O. Prutzman.

The Central States Life Insurance Company, of Crawfordsville, Ind., was organized under the Indiana legal reserve deposit law in 1909 by Edwin M. Brown, its vice president and manager. The company's capital is \$100,000.00. Br. Brown per-

sonally placed the entire capital with no promotion expense and with no commission. The company has enjoyed a slow, but substantial growth, and no high pressure methods have ever been employed in securing its business. Gradually the company's expenses of management since organization have been light. Owing to the careful medical selection of risks its mortality rate has been low. There has also been a small lapse ratio. The company closed the year 1913 with more than one million of high-grade business upon its books. There has been no change in management since the company was organized. Crawfordsville is becoming noted throughout the Middle West as an insurance center. Four progressive and prosperous insurance companies have their home offices there. All are located in one building. Officers of the Central States Life are successful business men of Crawfordsville. They are men with high ideals. These ideals are reflected in the splendid manner in which all departments of the company's business are conducted. The officers and directors are: H. H. Ristine, president; Edwin M. Brown, vice president; Dumont M. Peck, 2d vice president; Charles E. Lacey, secretary; Clifford V. Peterson, assistant secretary; Moreland B. Binford, treasurer, and Dr. W. H. Ristine, medical director.

The Lexington Life Insurance Company, of Lebanon, Ind., began writing insurance in January, 1912. It is a stock company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. It was organized by prominent citizens of Lebanon, among whom were the Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, Governor of Indiana, who retired from the board of directors just prior to his election to office in 1912. Over eighty per cent. of the stock of the company was subscribed for by citizens of Boone county, of which Lebanon is the county seat, and the remainder is held by influential people throughout the State. All of the policies issued by the company are secured by a reserve deposited with the Auditor of State greatly in excess of the amount required by law, and every policy contract offered must have been submitted and approved by the Insurance Department of Indiana, which affords the most substantial protection for the policyholders. The officers of the company are: Charles F. S. Neal, president; Wm. T. Hooton, vice president; James E. Morrison, treasurer; Guy M. Voris, secretary; Henry M. Coons, M. D., medical director. The directors are Dr. Henry N. Coons, Albert E. Witt, James E. Morrison, James M. Nicely, William H. Butner, William T. Hooton, Charles F. S. Neal, Harvey P. New and William L. Powell.

The Peoples Life Insurance Company, of Frankfort, Ind., was incorporated as a mutual company under the Indiana Legal Reserve Compulsory Law, on May 7, 1907. It operated for three years as a mutual company, and on April 4, 1910, was reorganized as a stock company under the name of Peoples Life Insurance Company. The company has a capital of \$100,000, fully paid up, and at the close of the year 1913 had \$6,077,791 insurance in force and assets of \$400,000, of which \$332,000 was invested in first mortgage loans. Its growth has been conservative and steady, during the six years its business has increased at the rate of \$1,000,000 per year. The company is well managed and has the loyal support of its home people, having more than \$1,000,000 insurance in force in its home county. It is centrally located and is destined to become the strongest financial institution in the city of Frankfort. Its board of directors is composed of some of the best and most influential business men of Frankfort. Andrew A. Laird is president; John C. Shanklin, vice-president; Eugene O. Burget, secretary; Hez M. Cohee, treasurer; Chas. N. Coverdale, superintendent of agents; Milton T. McCarty, medical director; James V. Kent, general counsel, and Joseph G. Phipps, assistant secretary.

Indiana Fire Insurance Companies

Sterling Fire Insurance Company—Indianapolis, Ind., one of the largest and strongest fire insurance companies in the west was organized January 3, 1911. The capital stock of the company according to report of the insurance department December 31, 1913, was \$850,000.00 with a surplus of \$391,292.00 and a reserve of \$294,115.21. The company confines its business to fire and tornado insurance, taking no risks upon country property and was the first company in the west to establish a department devoted to insuring parcels carried in the U. S. mails under the parcels post system. The company is now operating in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California, Oregon and Washington.

The organization of this company is principally due to the Hon. John C. Billheimer, the president of the company, who while Auditor of the State of Indiana and virtual commissioner of the insurance department of the State during two terms, having been elected to that office in 1906 and re-elected in 1908, recognized the need of a strong fire insurance organization in Indiana. It was due to his initiative that the work of forming this organization was begun. The company was organized under the name of the Home Fire Insurance Company but changed later to the Sterling Fire Insurance Company under which title it is now being operated. The remarkable growth of the Sterling can be attributed to the confidence the people of Indiana have in the men who have its affairs in their keeping beside its unquestioned financial strength. The officers of the company are: Hon. John C. Billheimer, president; Lewis A. Coleman, vice-president; James F. Joseph, vice-president and

underwriting manager, formerly with the North British and Commonwealth Insurance companies; Lynn B. Millikan, treasurer; Oscar L. Ross, secretary.

The Columbian Insurance Company of Indiana—General office Hume-Mansur building, Indianapolis, Ind. This company was organized in July, 1911, by Edward T. Lyons, the present secretary of the company, to do a general fire insurance business. He promoted the organization of the Inter-State Securities Company the assets of which were turned over to the Columbian Insurance Company at its organization. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000 all of which has been subscribed for by more than one thousand of the most prominent business and professional men throughout the State, practically all of the stock being held in Indiana. The management of this company is extremely conservative confining its business to the fire protected cities and towns of the state and is now doing business in 140 out of the 160 places having fire protection in Indiana. The company began writing insurance in March, 1912. The remarkable growth of the business of this company is due not only to the state wide recognition of the financial strength of this organization but is also a mark of confidence placed in the officers and directors who are responsible for the management of the company. The officers of the company are George E. Feeney, president, who for more than thirty years has occupied an influential and prominent place in the business life of Indianapolis; Jacob Buennagel, treasurer, one of the most widely known insurance men of Indiana, and Edward T. Lyons, secretary, for many years identified with the insurance business of Indiana having at different times rep-

resented some of the strongest insurance companies in the country as state agent.

Indiana Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1897 as a mutual company by the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association for the purpose of securing cheaper insurance for the lumbermen of the State. In the beginning, the growth of the company was gradual being confined to Indiana, but



LUMBERMANS INSURANCE BUILDING, Indianapolis

during the past ten years its business has shown a splendid expansion and it is now licensed to do business in twenty-six states. A striking example of the company's growth is shown by the following array of figures: At the end of the first year, January 1, 1898, the cash assets of the company were \$527.75; according to the company's statement for January 1, 1914, the cash assets were \$421,397.94 and the amount of insurance in

force was \$17,266,018.00. During the existence of the company it has paid losses aggregating \$803,356.11 and returned to policyholders in dividends \$534,906.39 and is now returning to its policyholders dividends amounting to forty per cent. of the premiums paid. The company has been under its present management since its beginning with the exception of such changes of the directors caused by death or whose employment made them ineligible to serve.

The company occupies its own building at 518-520 North Delaware street, Indianapolis. The officers of the company are: C. C. Foster, president; J. W. Pinnell, vice-president; J. T. Eaglesfield, treasurer; F. B. Fowler, secretary and manager; C. Disher, assistant secretary. The directors are: H. B. Burnet, Burnet-Lewis Lumber Co., Indianapolis; J. T. Eaglesfield, Eaglesfield & Shepard, Indianapolis; C. C. Foster, R. S. Foster Lumber Co., Indianapolis; Albert Greely, Greely Lumber Co., Muncie; C. A. Hubbard, Hubbard Lumber Co., Martinsville; John Montano, Union City; J. W. Pinnell, Pinnell-Coombs Lumber Co., Lebanon.

Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind. The history of this strong mutual fire insurance company is the story of a few determined men to better the insurance conditions of their business. Prior to 1900, the insurance rates on country elevators were not based on any classification or knowledge of losses and the grain dealer had no idea as to what his insurance would cost. He was absolutely at the mercy of the insurance companies. Finally in 1901 the old line companies announced a rate that exceeded all previous charges. It was this situation that emphasized the need for a mutual company and which culminated in the organization of the Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, August 5, 1902, the organization being completed December 23, 1902, when the charter was granted, the by-laws adopted and the officers chosen. The story of the success of this organization is best told in its eleventh annual report to the insurance department of the State December 31, 1913, which shows total assets aggregating \$2,017,271.86; surplus to policyholders \$1,900,032.27 and insurance in force of more than sixteen million dollars.

The officers and directors of the company are: President, J. W. McCord, McCord & Kelley, Columbus, Ohio; vice-president, A. E. Reynolds, Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; secretary, C. A. McCotter, Underwriter, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, J. W. Sale, Studebaker Grain and Seed Co., Bluffton, Ind.; R. F. Cummings, R. F. Cummings Grain Co., Clifton, Ill.; Charles S. Clark, editor Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Grimes, Portsmouth, Ohio; Thos. A. Morrisson, Morrisson & Thompson Company, Kokomo, Ind., and V. E. Butler, Benson Grain Co., Heron Lake, Minn.

Indiana Miscellaneous Insurance Companies

The Security Casualty Company of Indianapolis was organized in 1907, under the laws of the State of Indiana, with a capital stock of \$125,000.00. The home offices of the company are located in the Saks' Building, Indianapolis. The company writes industrial, health and accident insurance and has on deposit with the Auditor of State a sum in excess of the amount required by law for the protection of its policyholders. The company is now doing business in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia and Missouri, and is rapidly extending its business. The officers of the company, who are prominently identified with the business interests of the Hoosier capitol, are: George Vonnegut, president; E. E. Griffith, vice president and manager; H. F. Houghton, secretary; Willard Harmon, treasurer, who, together with Sterling R. Holt, Robert Lieber and Elmer Whitely, of Muncie, Ind., compose the board of directors.

International Industrial Insurance Company—With home offices in the Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., was chartered July, 1913, and began writing insurance October 1, 1913. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000.00, and is authorized to write life, accident and health insurance. For the protection of its policyholders the company has on deposit with the Auditor of State a sum in excess of the amount required by law and every policy contract issued by the company must have received the approval of the Insurance Department of Indiana. The organizers of the company, who are the officers and directors and recognized as among the best known and most influential citizens of Indiana, are: Hon. Adam Helmburger, New Albany, Ind., president; Oak S. Morrison, Indianapolis, vice president; Samuel J. Sanders, Franklin, Ind., secretary-treasurer; Dr. Richard A. Poole, Indianapolis, medical director; E. O. Burgan, general manager. The officers, with the following, constitute the board of directors: J. Morris Stout, Kokomo, Ind.; E. J. Thompson, Franklin, Ind.; J. D. Davis, Russville, Ind.; A. Clyde Shipp, M. D., Indianapolis.

Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, with headquarters at Crawfordsville, Ind., is the pioneer company of this kind operating on a stock corporation basis. It was organized in 1886 and incorporated in 1893. The company is authorized to do business in twenty-four states and the policies issued are protected by a reserve of \$200,000.00 deposited with the Auditor of State of Indiana, a sum in excess of the amount required by law. During the successful career of this company covering more than a quarter of a century it has paid to the owners of live stock more than a million and a quarter dollars in insurance. The cash capital of the company is

\$200,000.00 and assets more than \$400,000.00. The officers of the company are John R. Bonnell, president; W. J. Crouch, vice president; Chas. L. Goodbar, secretary and treasurer, who with Ben. Crane, J. C. Barnhill, F. B. Seawright and Alvin Breaks are the directors. Frank M. Boyd is the assistant secretary.

The National Live Stock Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Indiana—Was organized in 1910 and is the second oldest company operating upon the capital stock and paid-in surplus plan existing in Indiana. At its organization the company offered stock owners insurance at rates equal or less than experience tables proved were necessary for mutual companies to charge in order to exist, but at the same time deposited with the Auditor of State more than \$100,000.00 in approved securities for the sole and lone protection of its policyholders.

The original incorporators of this company were: Medford B. Wilson, former president of the Capitol and Columbia National Banks in the city of Indianapolis and long identified as a banker at Sullivan, Ind., and Berne B. Cohen, insurance attorney of Indianapolis, Ind., and the original directors were such well-known business men as Harry B. Gates, of the Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Co.; Henry Rauh, manufacturer and capitalist; Harry S. New, former chairman of the National Republican Committee; Alfred M. Ogle, president of the Vandallia Coal Company, and among the present stockholders are some of the leading business men of Indianapolis. The company's policies are executed upon a new and improved plan. It is the only company not requiring an appraisal of an animal after death, providing that the policyholder must accept one-half or two-thirds of such appraised value. In other words, the National issues a strictly valued policy and in the event of loss must, according to the terms of its policy, pay the face value thereof. The National also originated and included in all of its policies protection against theft without additional charge. Their business has shown a steady increase and, according to statements of the officers, their business in force during the year 1913 approximated \$2,000,000.00. They have been licensed and admitted to fourteen states. A special feature that alone applies to the National is its Commercial Policy, originated and established for the sole use of the merchant and business men who have occasion to use horses for such heavy work as ice wagons and coal delivery, transfer, dray, express, etc. All other companies who heretofore insured such classes at rates varying from 9 per cent. to 12 per cent., have discontinued accepting such risks, but the National has established a policy free from all unreasonable restrictions and now protects these heavy and hazardous risks by a policy that covers death against any contagious, infectious or transmissible disease, loss from all forms

of accident due to external and violent injury and loss by theft at a rate of 6 per cent. and 7 per cent., according to the use of the animal. The National has established branch offices in Chicago and Philadelphia, and plans a nation-wide campaign for business in the near future.

Standard Live Stock Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—This company was incorporated March 13, 1911, and began business January 1, 1912, at which time it succeeded the American Live Stock Insurance Company under a reinsurance contract. The purpose of this organization was to increase the number of patrons of companies offering insurance on horses, mules and cattle against death from any cause, and has shown a steady growth in its business. On January 1, 1914, it had total admitted assets of \$348,619.27, with a net surplus over all liabilities of \$41,262.91, and a surplus to policyholders of \$286,966.24. This

organization was the first to more than meet the legal requirements under Indiana laws, it being a condition of the statutes that \$100,000 be deposited in proper securities before the company could be authorized to do business. January 1, 1914, the company had a total deposit of \$251,897.57 with the Indiana Insurance Department. It is officered by men of considerable reputation, its president being Oscar Hadley, former Treasurer of State; vice president, Chas. Downing, secretary State Board of Agriculture; secretary-treasurer, Frank I. Grubbs, former Assistant Secretary of State; inspector, Dr. J. B. Heaton, for eighteen years a practicing veterinarian, and the other members of the board of directors being Ebon H. Wolcott, member of the the Indiana Tax Board; Chas. E. Henderson, former Circuit Judge of Green and Sullivan counties, and Seymour A. Rhode, banker, of Pine Village, Ind. The company is doing business in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and South Carolina, and has home offices in the Lemcke Annex Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Indiana Assessment Life, Accident and Health Associations

The Hoosier Casualty Company, under the management of C. H. Brackett, President, and C. W. Ray, Secretary-Treasurer, is an Indiana institution that every Hoosier citizen should be proud of. Its mission is to give a needed protection to every man and woman whose time is of any value to them. The policy issued by this company covers any kind of accident, all forms of sickness and death from any cause. The amount of indemnity paid varies according to occupation and premium paid. Disability benefits for loss of time due to accident or illness run from \$20.00 to \$100.00 per month. Indemnity for loss of life or limbs runs from \$100.00 to \$2,000.00.

Most every one who owns personal property of any kind protects it against loss by fire; practically every person of even a reasonable business judgment would not sleep well for one night with his fire policy lapsed, and yet he realizes if he should suffer a loss by fire without protection he could regain his financial loss if he retains his health, but when he loses his health he has lost his greatest asset; then why not protect his time against loss by accident, sickness and death by carrying a policy in the Hoosier Casualty Company?

This thrifty company is purely an Indiana company, as its name (HOOSIER) implies. It was organized and begun business in 1907, and has continued to grow from its inception. Being organized under the rigid Indiana Insurance Law, which provides for organizing and transacting business of life or accident, or life and accident insurance, insuring its policyholders against loss of time caused by accident or illness, also loss of limbs or sight by accident or illness, also loss of limbs or sight by accident and loss of life by illness, necessarily makes it a strong and reliable company.

The Hoosier Casualty Company accepts risks and issues policies to any person in good health, male between the ages of 17 and 60, and female between 18 and 45, in any occupation except a few of the most dangerous, such as powder makers, dynamite manufacturers, seamen, etc. Accident indemnity under the Hoosier policy is payable for two years' time, should disability exist that long, and illness (acute) is covered for six months' time in one policy and twelve months' time in another. Even chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, tuberculosis (consumption), cancer, etc., are covered by all Hoosier policies for a limited time. In spite of the panic that existed when the Hoosier began business (panic of 1907), its business began to grow and has continued to grow. Its surplus is invested in Indiana securities, principally schoolhouse bonds, and part of these securities are on deposit with the insurance department of the state of Indiana, under the supervision of the State Auditor, for the purpose of guaranteeing prompt payment of claims to its policyholders.

Indiana people who carry their protection in the Hoosier Casualty Company are patronizing a home company and securing the best of protection to be had. They are also assisting to keep their money in their own state, which means a reduction of the heavy taxes they are obliged to pay.

Empire Health and Accident Insurance Company—Home office 308-313 Majestic Building, Indianapolis, Ind., was organized in November, 1908, by Chas. S. Drake, the president of the company and a gentleman of wide experience in the field of industrial insurance, having formerly been secretary and treasurer as well as organizer of the Kentucky Central Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Louisville, Ky.

The Empire Health and Accident Insurance Company is a home company that commands the respect and esteem of the people of Indiana. Since its beginning it has been true to its mission in providing its policyholders and their beneficiaries a weekly protection in event of sickness or accident and provision for burial in event of death. This company has paid to its policyholders during the past five years over thirty-three thousand claims amounting to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is now issuing over one thousand policies a week. The character of the men who manage the company and the class of men who represent it throughout the state bespeak for it a continuance of its wonderful growth that has placed it in the front rank of Indiana companies doing a weekly health and accident business. The officers of the company are: C. S. Drake, president; J. M. Drake, secretary and treasurer; and Wm. S. Taylor, general counsel.

The Indiana Travelers' Accident Association, home office State Life Building, Indianapolis, was organized and incorporated September 10, 1892, being the first association of its kind incorporated and operated under the state laws of Indiana.

The object of its organization was to furnish accident insurance to commercial travelers at cost, also to assist commercial travelers in securing better railroad and hotel accommodations and such other matters that may be of interest to the commercial travelers and wholesale dealers.

The official family is composed of commercial travelers who live in the city of Indianapolis, furnishing accident insurance to its members at a maximum cost of \$10.00 and an average of \$8.25 for twenty years. While there is a provision in the constitution and by-laws that a member meeting with accidental death before the association reaches a membership of 2,500, his beneficiary shall receive \$2.00 per capita for members in good standing. With a membership of less than 900 this association paid the full benefit of \$5,000.00 to beneficiary of one of its members who was killed in a railroad wreck and never since its organization has it scaled down a claim or failed to pay the full amount on account of funds or took advantage of the clause of the constitution above mentioned.

They have never ordered more than four assessments of \$2.00 each in any one year, nor asked one minute extension of time, but, on the contrary, paid all claims promptly upon the filing of proper proof papers. It has paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars to deserving members and beneficiaries.

The Indiana Travelers' Association does business under the supervision of the Insurance Department of the State of Indiana and is subject to all rules and regulations thereof. Its officers are composed of the following: President, Chas. A. Ross, with McCune, Wiles & Ross; vice president, Geo. W. Barth; secretary, treasurer, P. B. Trone. The directors are: M. P. Lynch, vice president A. Kiefer Drug Co.; Jas. H. Newnam, with Hilben, Hollweg & Co.; Bert Cox, vice president and sales manager Dilling & Co.; Lew W. Cooper, with A. J. Meyer & Co.; John W. Korn, traffic manager Eli Lilly & Co.; J. J. O'Meara, with H. Hendrick; Jefferson Caylor, secretary-treasurer Sterling Wired Box Co. Wm. S. McMaster, chief counsel; Dr. Ralph S. Chappell, surgeon-in-chief.

American Travelers Association, home office Indianapolis, Ind., was organized and incorporated January 1, 1908. The object and purpose is to furnish health and accident insurance at "actual cost." The association is conducted on the mutual assessment plan. Assessments are made on the policyholders every three months and in amounts sufficient only to pay current claims and running expenses. The business is conducted exclusively by mail, and the association has policyholders in every State and Canada. The officers are: Ransom Griffin, president; Herman F. Adam, vice-president; Hal E. Sheetz, secretary-treasurer. Directors, C. L. Hogle, A. R. Murphy, Ransom Griffin, Herman F. Adam, Hal E. Sheetz.

The Wayne Health and Accident Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind.—This company was organized in October, 1910, under the laws of Indiana. Its principal place of business is Fort Wayne. The first officers were William C. Ryan, president; A. C. Gladioux, secretary and treasurer. This company under the law maintains a reserve fund deposited in banks and certified to by the bank for the protection of its policyholders. The board of directors are William C. Ryan, president, who was formerly a state senator; A. C. Gladioux, now a sheriff of Allen county, Indiana; Dr. A. E. Fauve and Frank Chauvey, wagon and carriage manufacturers of Fort Wayne; and Dr. J. F. Kaufman, of Monroeville, Indiana. The company writes all industrial business and all classes of industrial monthly insurance.

The Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur is a fraternal beneficial society, and was organized and incorporated in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on January 9, 1894. Mr. D. W. Gerard was the moving spirit and founder of the order and associated with him in the articles of incorporation was ex-Governor Ira J. Chase, of Indianapolis; Col. L. T. Dickason, Chicago; W. T. Royce, Indianapolis; F. L. Snyder, S. E. Voris, Dr. J. F. Davidson and

Jno. W. Stroh, all of Crawfordsville. The plan was unique at the time of organization each member paying upon the basis of \$1.00 each month for his insurance which was graded according to the age of the member at the time of entrance into the society. As the name implies the society was founded upon the story of "Ben-Hur," its ritualistic work taken from that



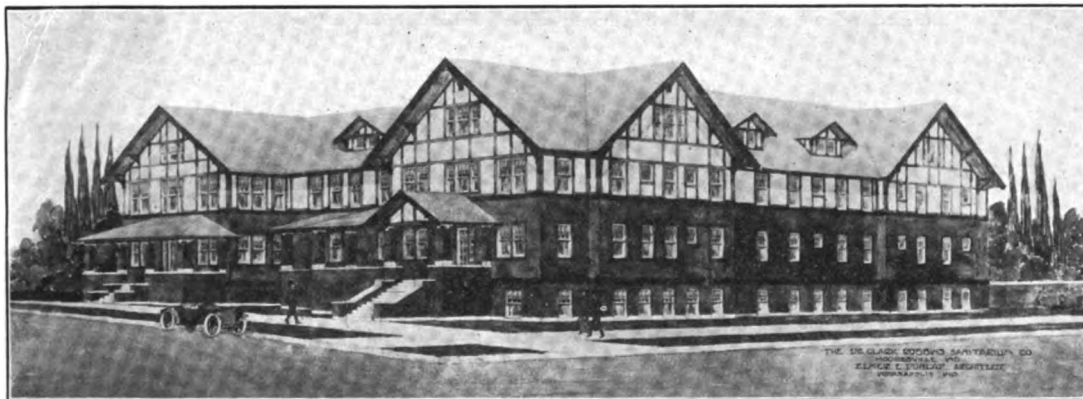
SUPREME TRIBE BEN HUR BUILDING, Crawfordsville, Ind.

masterpiece of literature by General Lew Wallace. Its nobility and the high plane upon which it was builded appealed to the better class of men and women everywhere and the society grew rapidly. Indeed its growth has been phenomenal and today it has accumulated funds of over one million and one-half

dollars. It has paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members almost twelve million dollars, and has more than one hundred thousand members enrolled. The present Supreme Officers in management of the society are Dr. Royal H. Gerard, supreme chief; Jno. C. Snyder, supreme scribe; S. E. Voris, supreme keeper of tribute; Dr. J. F. Davidson, supreme medical examiner, all of Crawfordsville; E. R. Bryson, Covington, Kentucky; G. H. Hazen, Boonville, Indiana, and Jno. R. Bonnell, of Crawfordsville, are members of the executive committee. The society is now operating upon an adequate rate having adopted the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality as its standard with four per cent. interest accumulations, and is doing business in thirty-five states of the Union.

Rough Notes—This is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of insurance in all its branches. It was founded in 1878 by Dr. H. C. Martin, its present editor, with Mr. Irving Williams as associate editor for the past fifteen years. It is the only journal of its class published in Indiana. Dr. Martin, previous to the founding of "Rough Notes," had the advantage of more than twenty-one years' experience as an active field worker in life insurance, eleven of which he was Indiana state agent for a leading life insurance company, and served his company in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois for ten years before coming to Indiana as state agent. Was familiar with the insurance laws of those states, the best of which in providing reserve security for policyholders were those of Iowa. Dr. Martin, with the founding of "Rough Notes," began his work for the incorporation of the main features of the Iowa compulsory reserve deposit law into the Indiana insurance code, which in 1899 was so amended as to embrace the desired reserve deposit features of the Iowa deposit law, a change in the Indiana code that has resulted in the organization of more than twenty Indiana insurance companies with deposits of securities designated by the code, amounting to \$30,000,000. It required several years of personal canvass and advocacy through "Rough Notes" to bring about a change in public sentiment sufficient to warrant the introduction of a bill embodying the present insurance code in the legislature, and not until 1897 was it in readiness, when it was thought wise to make a further delay of two years, during which the measure received strong advocacy from several leading local companies that had become anxious to rid themselves of the legal requirement of adding an assessment clause to each policy contract issued by them; and it was through their powerful assistance that the bill was introduced in the legislative session of 1899 and became a part of the present code.

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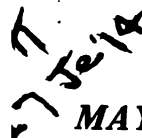
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In the June issue of Indiana Past and Present will appear the first of the one page sketches to be devoted to the history of the Women's Franchise Movement in Indiana, a continuance of the Summer Schools and Chautauqua's story, an account of the beginnings of Journalism and Publishing in Indiana and other additional features of unusual interest.

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MAY 1914

No. 2

THE MAKING OF A STATE

By GEORGE S. COTTMAN

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The section marks (§) refer the reader to a fuller exposition of the particular subject in the department "Indiana in Brief"

ACQUISITION OF OUR TERRITORY— A DRAMATIC CAMPAIGN.

The Outlook—In our last issue we traced Clark's preliminary steps in his bold scheme for invading and adding to Virginia the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river, and some endeavor was there made to bring out the dramatic element that, from the first, inhered in that remarkable enterprise. The departure of the little army of less than two hundred men from Corn Island on June 24, 1778, properly marks the beginning of a campaign that for reckless courage, heroic performance, good luck and great results hardly finds a parallel. The military force the leader had counted on as necessary to success was hardly more than half filled out, and the difficulties to be met were an unknown quantity, though enough was known to make the invasion with the force at hand seem, by every probability, a foolhardy adventure. Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes were, or were supposed to be, well-fortified points equipped with troops and cannon; that these English troops would be reinforced by the French inhabitants of those settlements was more than likely, and a yet more formidable factor to reckon with was the Indians, who were numerous about the French towns and almost certain to be hostile to the Americans. Collectively, English, French and Indians were numerous enough to swallow up the little band of audacious invaders. Clark's own words, in his "Memoir," show that he be-

lieved Vincennes alone to have contained "near four hundred militia, with an Indian town adjoining and great numbers continually in the neighborhood." Add to all, as an influence on the morale of the soldiers, they were bound for wilderness regions "near a thousand miles from the body of their country," where in case of reverses, their chances for getting back were exceedingly slender. It was, indeed, as one historian expresses it, "a dangerous and doubtful mission."

A Spectacular Start—The appreciation of the dangers was doubtless quickened by the very first experience of the men as they left Corn Island in their boats—that of shooting the falls of the Ohio, which was a feat by no means free from risk; and as if all things conspired to breed awe, an almost total eclipse of the sun cast its wierd gloom over the visible world while the hazardous trip was made down the boiling rapids; which, as Clark says, "caused various conjectures among the superstitious."

Whatever the effect on the superstitious, however, it nowise deterred the expedition, which from the moment of starting proceeded with a vigor and celerity that was well symbolled by that preliminary rush down the rapids, the journey down the river being pushed day and night by relays of oarsmen. Fearful of the strength of Vincennes and mingling caution with his courage, Clark resolved to first attack the settlements on the Mississippi river, the reason being that he might, in

case of reverse, escape into Spanish territory across the river; or, if successful, he might, as he expressed it, "pave our way to the possession of Post St. Vincent." The first objective point was Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, in what is now Randolph county, Illinois, and in order to avoid detection in the approach, the plan was to debark before reaching the Mississippi and march across country northwestward, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles.

A Wilderness March and the First Success—This plan was carried out. Four days and nights of rowing brought them to a point on the Ohio below the mouth of the Tennessee river, known as Fort Massac, a former French stronghold that had been abandoned. This place had formerly been connected with Kaskaskia by an old French military road that was now mostly obliterated, and this was to be Clark's land route, though it seems to have been little better than no road. Fortunately, at their debarking place they fell in with a party of hunters, and one of these was utilized as a guide over the obscure trace. As there were no pack horses, the men had to carry such impediment as was necessary to their maintenance on the way, and thus handicapped, suffering sometimes from thirst and hunger, they marched for six days over a rough wilderness country. On the evening of the Fourth of July they approached their goal, after ten consecutive days of strenuous labor and hardships, having been without food the latter part of the march. They entered the place by night, undiscovered, found access to the garrison, which "was so fortified that it might have successfully fought a thousand men," and without the firing of a gun captured town, fort and soldiers. The surprise of the garrison was as sudden and complete as that of Ticonderago by Ethan Allen, and the boldness with which Clark took control of the streets of the town cowed the French inhabitants utterly. Among the latter the belief had been fostered that Americans were little better than savages. Nothing short of savage treatment and expulsion from their homes was anticipated, and the next day a delegation of citizens, headed by the priest, waited humbly upon Clark with the pathetic request that they be allowed to take leave of each other; that fami-

lies be not separated, and that the women and children be permitted to keep their clothes and a small quantity of provisions. The conqueror diplomatically let this fear work for a while, then deftly won them over and strengthened his position by the assurance that they might have all the rights and liberties of American citizens, further imparting to them the news that the King of France had joined with the Americans in this war with England. As a result of this, Clark tells us, "The scene was changed from an almost mortal dejection to that of joy in the extreme—the bells ringing, the church crowded, returning thanks; in short, every appearance of extravagant joy that could fill a place with almost confusion."*

Further Operations on the Mississippi—This was an auspicious beginning for the conquest of the northwest, but it was only a beginning. Further up the Mississippi were three other French settlements. Prairie du Roche, St. Philips and Cahokia, that had to be reckoned with, and Clark, with characteristic vigor, at once despatched one of his officers, Major Joseph Bowman, with thirty men mounted on horses that belonged to the French, to surprise those points. Their capture was facilitated by a number of the Kaskaskians who had friends and relatives at the places named, and who accompanied Bowman, much elated with their newly-acquired importance as American citizens. The success of this expedition was complete. There was no resistance. Possession was taken of the fort which had been established at Cahokia, the principal town, and before Bowman's return nearly 300 additional Frenchmen had taken the oath of fidelity to the United States.*

Father Gibault and Vincennes—These operations, which may be regarded as constituting the first chapter of Clark's campaign, put him in possession of the Illinois country; but Vincennes and the Wabash country were of equal importance. From the French priest, Father Gibault, he learned that the British commandant there, Governor Abbott, had gone with his force on some business to Detroit, and this informant, who was won over completely to the American cause, suggested that with his influence Vincennes might be secured without even the trouble of an expedition against it, his proposition being that he go thither as an

*Bowman's letter to George Brinker

emissary. The plan pleased Clark, and ten days after the taking of Kaskaskia, Gibault, a Dr. Lafont and their retinue departed for the Wabash post. Arriving there, a day or two spent in explaining matters sufficed, and the inhabitants repaired in a body to the church, there to take the oath of allegiance and assume the status of American citizens. To further win their confidence, an officer was elected from their own number, and the fort was garrisoned with the citizen soldiery, under the American flag. The report of this success to Clark he speaks of in his "Memoir" as "joyful news," for, he adds, "without the possession of this post all our views would have been blasted." Subsequently, he sent one of his officers, Captain Leonard Helm, to take command of the fort, and Captain Bowman was put in charge at Cahokia.

An Interval of Diplomacy—The seven months intervening between the capture of Kaskaskia and the final march against Vincennes seem quiet and uneventful by comparison with the more brilliant performances of the campaign, but during that time Clark was demonstrating in another way his eminent capacity for the work in hand. The region north of the Ohio had to be held as well as captured, and the establishing of amicable relations with the French and Indian inhabitants were quite as essential as spectacular victories when it came to permanent possession. The policy observed toward the French has already been indicated briefly. It was, in the first instance, the cultivation of a wholesome fear, by which Clark gained and held the ascendancy, and, in the second, an exercise of justice and friendliness that quite won the simple-minded Gallic woodsmen, who had no great reason to love English rule. A more difficult task was to establish an influence with the Indians, who were not only many in number, but separated into tribes and distributed over a vast territory, and who, in large part, had already come under English influence. It was here that Clark revealed a sagacity of method that would hardly have been possible to one with a less intimate knowledge of Indian character. In his "Memoir" he devotes considerable space to these Indian transactions, affording interesting glimpses of this sort of diplomacy and of the characters of both Clark and the savages. The

thing that made it possible was the bold inroad, the vigor and the decisive successes of the "Big Knives," as the Americans were called. The French and Indians were closely in touch, and the news of the operations at the French settlements not only speedily traveled far and wide through the wilderness, but was made duly impressive by the French traders, who in this respect became valuable allies to the conquerors. As a consequence, the various tribes, ignorant of the invader's real force and apprehensive of his power, took the first step toward conciliation, and, as we are told, "came in great numbers to Cahokia in order to make treaties of peace with us."*

Clark's Mastery of the Indians—Putting the garrison at Kaskaskia in charge of a Captain Williams, Clark devoted his time to these treaties, which, he says, "were probably conducted in a way different from any other known in America at that time." The custom had been to conciliate the savages with a great display of presents, thus assuming a suing attitude that was often construed as fear. Aside from the fact that he had no presents to give, that was not Clark's policy. He met them with the lordly demeanor of a conqueror, and while he observed the elaborate ceremonies so dear to the savage heart, he kept his ascendancy at every turn of the diplomatic game. His blunt directness and his fairness had their effect, and his perfect fearlessness—a trait that is respected above all others by the Indian—made him master of the situation. An instance may be cited to illustrate this. Cahokia was full of Indians from at least a dozen different tribes, and Clark privately confesses that he was "under some apprehension among such a number of devils," but if so the "devils" never knew it. Soon after his arrival one of the bands laid plans to murder his guards and carry him off bodily, and the attempt, or its first motion, rather, was actually made in the dead of night, but was frustrated by his vigilance. The town was stirred up and some of the conspirators caught. Clark, assuming an air of indifference, simply said that, as they had disturbed the peace of the place, the townsmen could do with them as they saw fit, but privately he directed that the chiefs of the band be arrested and put in irons; which was done by the French inhabitants, thus proving

*Clark's Memoirs

their new allegiance. Thus manacled, these chiefs were brought to the council day after day, but not permitted to speak. Finally, their irons were taken off and Clark condescended to say to them that, though their conduct deserved death, yet he regarded them as "only old women, too mean to be killed by the 'Big Knives'." He told them that so long as they remained they should be treated as squaws, and when they were ready to go home, provisions would be given them, as women did not know how to hunt; with which he turned from them with contemptuous indifference. This drastic humiliation was, perhaps, the most scathing punishment that could be visited upon an Indian brave, and the agitated chiefs tried to approach him with a speech and a pipe of peace, but he declined to hear them, broke the pipe and told them that "the 'Big Knife' never treated with women, and for them to sit down * * * and not be afraid."

The next move astonished even Clark. After a "most lamentable speech," two young braves of the band were offered to be put to death as an atonement for the guilt of all. Of this incident Clark quaintly says: "It would have surprised you to have seen how submissively those two young men presented themselves for death, advancing into the middle of the floor, sitting down by each other and covering their heads with their blankets to receive the tomahawk. * * * This stroke prejudiced me in their favor, and for a few moments I was so agitated that I don't doubt but that I should, without reflection, have killed the first man that would have offered to have hurt them."*

§ Clark's letter to Mason

The upshot of this was quite on a par with the poetical justice usually observed in fiction. Clark ordered the two heroic young warriors to rise, greeted them as men, and then and there conferred on both of them the degree of chief, presented them as such to the French and some Spanish gentlemen who were present, and had the garrison salute them.

Following the attempt to kidnap Clark, and while the effect upon the other Indians was yet uncertain, he simulated the utmost indifference to danger, remaining in his lodging away from the fort, apparently without guard, though really with fifty armed men concealed in the building, and even assembling a number of the citizens for a dance the night following the disturbance.* The result of it all was a vast increase of prestige, and his reputation as a great chief spread far and wide.

During these treaties at Cahokia, which continued through the month of September, 1778, an "amazing number of savages," as Clark expresses it, attended, some of them coming a distance of 500 miles, and in his letter to Mason, as many as ten tribes are specified besides others included in a general reference.

Captain Helm at Vincennes—Meanwhile, Captain Helm at Vincennes ably seconded the work of Clark by successful treaties with the Indians of the Wabash, chief among these being the Piankeshaws, whose village was adjacent to Vincennes, and whose chief, Tobacco's Son, a man of considerable standing in the country, proved to be a staunch friend to the Americans until his death.

(To be Continued)

*Letter to Mason

INDIANA IN BRIEF

A History of the State by Topics, Chronologically Arranged

This department is supplementary to "The Making of a State" and each issue corresponds to the period there dealt with. Part of the series below is supplementary to next issue

THE DOCUMENTARY SOURCES OF CLARK'S CAMPAIGN.—"Clark's Memoir" and the "Letter to Mason" are, perhaps, the chief source documents for a history of the conquest of the Northwest, though "Bowman's Journal" is much drawn upon and various diaries and official letters are tributary. A full collection of these, edited by James Alton James, of Northwestern University, constitute Volume VIII of the Collections of the Illinois State Historical Li-

brary. There are too many of them to be considered here, but a few words concerning the three important papers above mentioned may be of interest. Clark's "Letter" and "Memoir" are both long and circumstantial first-hand accounts of his experiences in the western country. The former was written to George Mason, of Virginia, in the latter part of 1779, after the writer had returned to the falls of the Ohio. Its special value, as compared with the

"Memoir," is that the events were then freshly in mind, whereas the last-named narrative was penned ten or twelve years afterward and are supposed to have been drawn largely from memory. The first account, being privately addressed as a letter, was lost to the world and was not brought to light for years, even Clark being unable to locate it when engaged with the "Memoir." Eventually it was unearthed and first published in 1869. The original is in possession of Judge James Pirtle, of Louisville (as stated by Mr. James in 1912).

The "Memoir," or most of it, seems to have been written in 1790, and was done at the solicitation of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, who saw the importance of securing, before it was too late, a first-hand account of great events by the chief actor in them. At that time Clark was soured against his fellow-countrymen and seems, from his correspondence, to have been a little loth to accept the task, but once in it his interest carried him through an interesting and valuable piece of autobiography. The original MS. is in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Bowman's Journal was a daily diary of the Vincennes campaign from its organization at Kaskaskia and continuing to the 20th of March, nearly one month after the reduction of Fort Sackville.

These documents are printed in full in W. H. English's "Conquest of the Northwest," the fullest study we have of the life of George Rogers Clark. The volume by James Alton Clark, above referred to, is the fullest collection of all papers relating to Clark.

THE LASSELLE DOCUMENTS.—Among the possessions of the State Library is a large collection of letters and other papers, some of them originals, some copies, that relate to Vincennes during the early American occupancy. These documents were gathered up by the late Charles B. Lasselle, of Logansport, who for many years was an industrious collector of everything pertaining to French life in the Wabash valley. Mr. Lasselle was himself a member of an old French family that had been intimately identified with the valley since Revolutionary times. In his later years he occupied a room in the court house at Logansport which was fairly filled with a miscellaneous mass of documents, relics and newspapers. Among the relics were the mahogany liquor chest which was one of Governor Hamilton's private possessions when he was captured by Clark; a Revolutionary drum that had been found in old Fort Wayne, and the original parchment document that was delivered to the Miami Indians at the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1819. This parchment bears the marks of the various chiefs that represented their tribe, and the signatures of Jonathan Jennings, Benjamin Parke and Lewis Cass, commissioners, and William and John Conner, interpreters. It was delivered to the Miami head chief, Richardville, and finally came into the Lasselle family through marriage relations. It is now in the possession of the State Library.

The other documents referred to as in the library are now being classified and arranged for convenient reference.

FRANCIS BUSSEY'S COMMISSION AS JUSTICE.—A curious relic among the documents of the Lasselle collection is an early form of commission for the office of justice of the peace. Francis "Bussero," to whom the commission was issued, properly spelled Busseron or Bosseron, was one of the most prominent French citizens of Vincennes at the time of the conquest and for some years after. He was a major in the militia and his name is to the present day perpetuated in Knox county by a creek and a village.

The commission, issued by the "Honourable Winthrop Sargent, Esquire," who is "vested with all the powers of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River, Ohio," and bearing the seal of the territory, is curious by reason of a legal wording that seems little short of barbarous maltreatment of language, and it is interesting as showing the functions imposed upon the magistrate. He seems, indeed, to have been a justice, a prosecuting attorney and a grand jury all rolled into one. The commission follows:

"To all unto whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

"Know ye that we have assigned and constituted, and do by these Presents constitute and appoint Francis Bussero, Esquire, to be one of the justices to keep the Peace of the Quorum in our county of Knox, and to keep and cause to be kept, the Laws and Ordinances made for the Good of the Peace, and for the Conservation of the same, and for the Quiet, Rule and Government of our Citizens and Subjects in the said county in all and every the Articles thereof according to the Force, Form and Effect of the same, and to chastise and punish all Persons offending against the Form of those Laws and Ordinances, or any of them, in the county aforesaid, as according to the Form of those Laws Ordinances shall be fit to be done; and to cause to come before him, the said Francis Bussero, Esquire, all those that shall break the Peace, or attempt anything against the same, or that shall threaten any of the Citizens or Subjects in their Persons, or in burning their Houses, to find sufficient security for the Peace, and for the good Behaviour towards the Citizens and Subjects of this Government; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then to cause them to be kept safe in Prison until they shall find the same; and to do and perform in the county aforesaid, all and whatsoever, according to our Laws and Ordinances, or any of them, a Justice of the Peace & Quorum may and ought to do and perform; And with other Justices of the Peace (according to the Tenor of the Commission to them granted) to enquire by the oaths of good and lawful men of the said county by whom the Truth may be better known, of all and all Manner of Thefts, Trespasses, Riots, Routs and unlawful Assemblies whatsoever, and all and singular other Misdeeds and Offenses of which by Law Justices of the Peace in their General Sessions may and ought to enquire, by whomsoever or howsoever done or perpetrated, or which shall hereafter happen, how-

soever to be done or attempted in the county aforesaid, contrary to the Form of the Laws and Ordinances aforesaid, made for the common good of our Citizens and Subjects; And with others Justices of the Peace (according to the Tenor of the Commission to them granted as aforesaid) to hear and determine all and singular the said Thefts, Tresspasses, Riots, Routs, unlawful Assemblies, and all and singular other Premises, and to do therein as to Justice appertaineth, according to the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances aforesaid.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused our Public Seal to be hereunto affixed: Witness Winthrop Sargent Esqr. vested with all the Powers of Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Dated at Post Vincennes the third day of July, Anno Domini One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Ninety, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

"W. SARGENT,
"Secretary.

"Before me, Winthrope Sargent, appeared Francis Bussero, Esqre. and took the oath prescribed to all officers by an Act of the United States, and also the Oath of Office as directed by the Laws of this Territory.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of July, 1790.

"W. SARGENT."

FRENCH LIFE AT VINCENNES.—The old French life at Vincennes is described at some length by J. P. Dunn in his "Indiana." Like the American pioneer life it was rude to primitiveness, in many respects, but with many distinctive features. The log house or cabin, instead of being laid horizontal with notch and saddle like the familiar American type, was often built by setting the logs upright in a trench, like pickets.

Sometimes grooved posts were set a distance apart with horizontal slabs to fill in the intervening spaces, the ends fitting in the grooves. Thatching or strips of bark were often used for roofs. There were a few stone houses with piazzas. Of the rude furniture usually found the conspicuous article was the high corded bedstead with its big featherbed and gay patch-work quilt, while occasionally in the better families a display would be made of a little treasured silverware or some ancient heirloom that had come long ago from the motherland. They were fond of flowers and these usually could be found in profusion in their gardens, fenced in by sharpened pickets set close together in the ground. Every man, practically, was his own artisan, and as there was no great skill and perhaps less love of labor the homemade articles were few and crude. The women, as are told, had neither spinning wheels or looms, and the clothing, half Indian and picturesque, was a mixture of leather and the fabrics brought in by the traders—leggings, moccasins, the capote or cloak, a fancy sash beaded by the Indians and a gaudy handkerchief for the head being in the sartorial inventory. Their agriculture was primitive and the natu-

al fertility of the land was relied upon to obviate the necessity for skillful husbandry. Their cumbersome, awkward plow had a wooden mold-board and, drawn by oxen by means of a rope of twisted rawhide attached to a horn-yoke, instead of a neck-yoke, could turn only a shallow furrow. About the only other farm implement was a clumsy iron hoe, and then one vehicle was a light two-wheeled cart without iron-work of any kind about it, known as a calache.

Socially, they were a gay, pleasure-loving people and perpetuated Gallic customs that look picturesque in the perspective. Marriage was the great event and was preceded by the publishing of banns and by the betrothal contract witnessed by relatives and friends, while the ceremony was celebrated by feasting and dancing that sometimes lasted for several days. There was the charivari and even a so-called Mardi Gras preceding Lent, which consisted of dancing and feasting and a trial of skill at the cooking of flapjacks. On New Year's day it was the custom for the men to go the rounds making calls in which it was their privilege to kiss the hostesses. Sometimes the young men masked on New Year's eve and went from house to house singing a carol and a feature of this custom at one time was to take with them a cart and receive gifts of clothing and provisions which were afterward given to the poor. One of the luxuries we hear of, which sounds oddly out of place in the Wabash wilderness, is that of billiards. Hamilton in 1778, writing that he intended to destroy all the billiard tables.

CLARK'S GRANT.—When Clark was authorized by Virginia to raise soldiers for the Illinois campaign a letter to him written jointly by Thomas Jefferson, George Mason and George Wyeth intimated that "we have no doubt that some further rewards in lands in the country will be given to the volunteers who shall engage in this service in addition to the usual pay, if they are so fortunate as to succeed." They further intimated what they thought this land gift ought to be, as to amount, and added: "for this we think you may safely confide in the justice and generosity of the Virginia assembly."

This was not authoritative enough to be held out as an incentive to the soldiers and so probably cut little or no figure in the results, but Virginia did not forget the semi-promise. Nearly two years after the taking of Vincennes the general assembly adopted a resolution providing "that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres be allowed and granted to the * * * officers and soldiers * * * to be laid off in one tract * * * in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio as the majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterwards divided among the said officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia." In 1783 another act was passed for locating and surveying the amount of land above specified, and a board of commissioners was appointed to take the business in hand. One thousand acres was to be laid out for a town site and the other hundred

and forty-nine thousand to be surveyed for the individual claimants. The tract chosen was at and above the falls of the Ohio and now lies mostly in Clark county, Ind., though lapping over into Floyd and Scott counties. It was first called the "Illinois Grant," the conquered territory being known as the "Illinois county," but later took the name of Clark's Grant." The principal surveyor was William Clark, the cousin of George Rogers Clark. The thousand acres for the town site was located at the falls, between the present Jeffersonville and New Albany, and was called Clarksville. The rest was apportioned among a total of 300 men, ranging in amount from 108 acres for each private to 8,049 acres to General Clark. There has been some criticism of this division, the feeling being that privates should have received 600 acres each, that being the amount suggested in the letter of Jefferson, Mason and Wyeth, above spoken of. Of the men who received lands in this tract by no means all settled there, but many sold their portions, preferring the cash benefit.

The surveys of Clark's Grant, taking the Ohio river for a base, do not correspond to the rectangular system as it exists over the State generally and thus the original donation can be readily located on any map that shows the congressional townships.

For exhaustive information on this subject see English's "Conquest of the Northwest."

THE WABASH LAND COMPANY—The Wabash Land Company, which negotiated what was perhaps the first land deal in Indiana, dates back to 1775. Then, as now, real estate speculators were a thrifty class and their opportunities were great. In the year mentioned Louis Vivial, the agent of the company mentioned, negotiated with the Piankeshaw Indians at Vincennes for two tracts of land bordering on the Wabash river, that, besides a large tract out of eastern Illinois, comprised perhaps one-half of Indiana. The first, extending along the Wabash above Vincennes for 120 miles, reached from the river westward for ninety and eastward for 120 miles. The

other, extending from the mouth of White river to the junction of the Wabash and the Ohio, reached the same distance west and east as the first one. This eastward stretch carried it almost across the present state. This vast possession amounting, all told, to about thirty-seven million, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand and six hundred acres was actually transferred, being "signed by the grantees, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, and subsequently registered in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia."* The contract between the parties, printed in full in Dillon's Indiana (pp. 104-9) is too long to reproduce here, though the purchasing price may be given. The items specified are: Five shillings in money, four hundred blankets, twenty-two pieces of stroud, two hundred and fifty shirts, twelve gross of star gartering, one hundred and twenty pieces of ribbon, twenty-four pounds of vermilion, eighteen pairs of velvet laced housings, one piece of malton, fifty-two fusils, thirty-five dozen large buckhorn-handle knives, forty dozen conteau knives, five hundred pounds of brass kettles, ten thousand gun flints, six hundred pounds of gunpowder, two thousand pounds of lead, four hundred pounds of tobacco, forty bushels of salt, three thousand pounds of flour, three horses; also, the following quantities of silverware, viz.: eleven very large arm-bands, forty wristbands, six wholemoons, six halfmoons, nine earwheels, forty-six large crosses, twenty-nine hairpipes, sixty pairs of earbobs, twenty dozen small crosses, twenty dozen nose-crosses, and one hundred and ten dozen brooches."

All these commodities, amounting in value to but a very few thousand dollars, even when figured at traders' prices, doubtless seemed to the simple Indians a bewildering display of wealth. As a matter of fact, however, they got the best of the bargain, for Clark's conquest of the country threw it all into other hands; the claim of the Wabash Land Company was, of course, not confirmed, and later the land was again purchased of the original claimants by the United States.

CONCERNING JOHN ALLEN

By MERICA HOAGLAND

Brief Delineations.—In addition to the compendious county histories to appear in future issues, will be brief delineations of men for whom Indiana counties have been named but whose lives are comparatively unfamiliar. John Allen, whose name Allen County bears, has been erroneously designated as Ethan Allen, or William Allen.

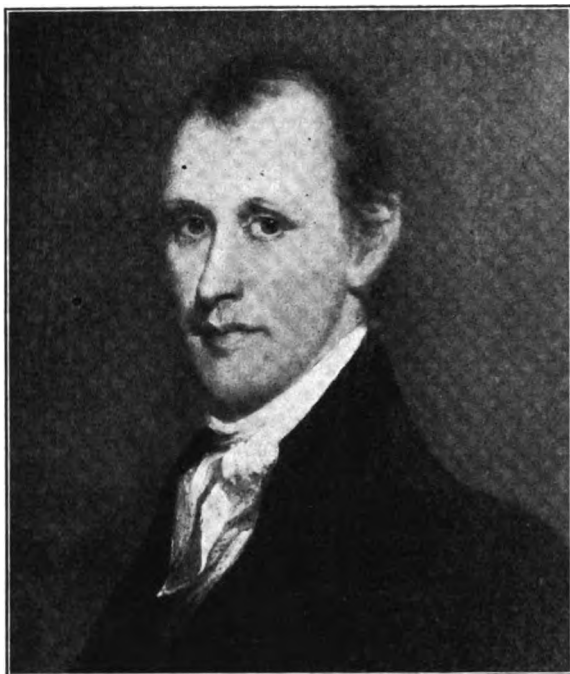
Allen County Named.—When in 1823, the Indiana General Assembly passed an act, creating a new county, taken from Randolph and Delaware Counties, General John Tipton suggested naming it for Col. John Allen who had raised the first regiment of Kentucky Riflemen, Volunteers, and hastened to the

defense of Fort Wayne when, early in the War of 1812, it was threatened by an invasion of hostile Indians, allies of the British forces.

Exodus from Virginia.—Among those who joined the family caravans, leaving Virginia in 1780, for the promised land of Kentucky were James Allen, his wife, Mary Kelsey Allen, and their children of whom John, then a lad of eight years of age, was the eldest. Their route from Rockbridge County, Virginia, probably for the greater part, was over Boone's Wilderness Road. Upon horses rode the women and younger children, while pack horses carried the few most cherished pieces of colonial furniture, the

household goods, camping outfits and meager food supplies. About three months were consumed in making the journey. It is related that John Allen walked most of the weary, dreary way. It was a silent company for there was constant danger of attacks from Indians and wild beasts. The Allen family proceeded towards the Falls of the Ohio, as Dougherty's Station, Kentucky, was their destination. In 1784 Mr. Allen moved his family to Simpson's Creek.

Education.—Two years later, we find John Allen entering Dominie Shackleford's school at Bardstown, seven and one-half miles distant from the Simpson Creek settlement. Afterwards young Allen finished his formal education under Dr. John Priest-



PORTRAIT OF JOHN ALLEN
Painted by Jouett. In Allen County Court House

ly, whose school succeeded Mr. Shackleford's. Somewhere, John Allen appears to have picked up a knowledge of surveying, for after graduating, while on a visit to relatives in Virginia, he acted as a witness in an important land suit in Rockbridge County, having assisted in the survey of the lands in litigation. Though but twenty years of age, his "extraordinary intelligence, quick perceptions and sound judgment" displayed as a witness, commended him to Judge Archibald Stuart who persuaded him to enter upon the study of law, making it possible for young Allen to render commensurate services in payment. The friendship and partnership thus formed, proved of mutual and lasting benefit. John Allen continued a member of Col. Stuart's family until 1795, when he returned to Kentucky, locating in Shelby County where he soon attained first rank in his profession, outstripping many brilliant competitors.

Marriage to Jane Logan.—John Allen married Jane Logan, the daughter of General Benjamin Logan and Mistress Ann Montgomery Logan. From 1800 to 1812 Mr. Allen served as Representative and Senator in the Kentucky General Assembly. Because of a court room insult, John Allen called Isham Talbott to the field. His antagonist making ample apology. Mr. Allen consented to withdraw from this duel. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Masons of Kentucky which he joined in 1810.

Legal Attainments.—The success of John Allen as an advocate, gained for him an enviable reputation for hundreds of miles and he was retained in all important law suits, receiving large fees for his services. Mrs. Mary Crittenden Haycroft, of the Kentucky State Library, at Frankfort, a great-granddaughter of John Allen; writes me she has her great-grandfather's Court of Appeals' Docket, of which she is justly proud. The early Kentucky Reports also show that he was very prominent in his profession as a lawyer. The Docket, mentioned above, evidences an unusual number of cases is the opinion of present-day lawyers who have examined it. John Allen vied with Joseph H. Daviess, his 1780 traveling companion from Virginia, friend and schoolmate of log cabin days. These two and Henry Clay, "the mill boy of the Slashes," often met in legal combats.

Defense of Aaron Burr.—When meteorlike, Aaron Burr flashed his brilliant presence upon the people of Kentucky, public opinion was divided as to his fealty to the U. S. In Frankfort, sentiment seems to have been strongly in favor of Burr and against the U. S. District Attorney, Joseph H. Daviess who filed the charge of high misdemeanor against Burr, following the famed Blennerhasset expose. After satisfying themselves that as far as could be ascertained, that Burr was engaged in "no design, contrary to the laws and peace of the country," Mr. Henry Clay and Mr. John Allen became his counsel. The Grand Jury returned a report, completely exonerating Burr. The rival balls given at Frankfort following this famous trial are matters of tradition. Long after the final arrest of Burr and his trial at Richmond, it is stated that the effect of this earlier trial was still apparent in Kentucky.

Candidate for Governor.—In 1808 John Allen had become a candidate for Governor, against General Charles Scott of Revolutionary fame. Considering Scott's military prestige and his final appeal for votes, it was greatly to Allen's credit that he was defeated for Governor by only one vote and later was returned to the State Senate with his reputation and vitality greatly strengthened by his gubernatorial race.

Commissioned Colonel.—Joseph H. Daviess and other brave Kentuckians yielded their lives in the Battle of Tippecanoe. Incited by the righteousness of America's cause and the death of his life long friends, while the war measure of 1812 was still pending in Congress, Mr. Allen urged the men of Kentucky to join the first regiment which on June 5, 1812, was completed and Col. Allen was fittingly

chosen as its commanding officer. Thus in the full tide of his professional, political and social career, we find this brilliant Kentucky Colonel leaving his devoted wife and children in the newly erected Shelbyville home, to respond to his country's call and Indiana's need. It is related that Col. Allen had no small part in frustrating the sinister designs of the Indians, putting them to flight, and relieving Fort Wayne, remaining there long enough to clear the ground from the fort to the site of the old Methodist College where now are laid off city lots and streets. This work was done under the command of Gen. William Henry Harrison. After razing a number of Indian villages and destroying the maize fields in the vicinity of Fort Wayne the soldiers returned to the fort, only to learn that Gen. Harrison had been superseded by Gen. Winchester, who with his soldiers left Fort Wayne, and, following the route down the Miami (Maumee) taken by Gen. Wayne eight years previous, reached old Fort Defiance, Ohio, September 30, 1812.



ALLEN DALE FARMS, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

Mutiny Avoided.—Provisions becoming very scarce, the men in the ranks were contemplating returning home, when Col. Allen addressed them. His wishes were complied with and a mutiny was thus nipped in the bud. Gen. Harrison had been reinstated but probably had no alternative except to allow Gen. Winchester to continue in command of the left wing of the army. It was at this juncture that Col. Allen evidenced his strong patriotism by offering to accompany Gen. Tupper, "in any station he thought proper to place him, from private soldier upwards." Tupper gladly accepted this offer and caused Allen to be announced as his aid. Many of the soldiers had left their Southland homes with only linen clothing which was ill adapted to the rigors of a northern winter. In his letters to his wife, Col. Allen depicted the hardships of this memorable winter, when the experiences of Valley Forge seem to have been repeated. The soldiers were later cheered by the bounteous supply of clothing sent them by the patriotic ladies of Kentucky.

Soldiers Sing.—In the midst of privations, the soldiers were for the most part cheerful, if not content. One of the Kentucky officers sang:

"Now's the time for mirth and glee,
Sing and laugh and dance with me."

This became a favorite refrain under all situations whether in the pelting of the storm, or crossing of the swamps when the soldiers were knee deep in water. The incongruity of the song was the theme of many a jest.

Battle of Brownstown.—On the morning of January 17, 1813, Col. Lewis with 550 men entered upon their march towards River Raisin, Michigan, followed by Col. Allen with 110 or 150 more men. The two detachments spent the night at Presque Isle and were in the Battle of Brownstown, of January 18, bravely fighting from 3:00 P. M. until dark. The rescue of Frenchtown having subsequently been accomplished, Gen. Winchester made the fateful mistake of trying to hold it without the aid of Gen. Harrison's wing of the army. The men under Gen. Winchester were allowed to rest in apparent security. The advancing years of Gen. Winchester, his love of ease, lack of recent practice in warfare, ignorance of Indian tactics and forest campaigning, appear to have contributed to the disasters which overtook him and his soldiers. Pickets were not even posted for the protection of the soldiers who passed the night of January 22 without evident alarm.

British Attack.—At daybreak, when the reveille was sounded, three of the enemy's guns were fired in quick succession. The British commander Col. Proctor, at the head of 2,000 British regulars, Canadians and Indians advanced to recapture Frenchtown. Soon all was confusion and the unprotected American soldiers were at the mercy of the savages. Col. Allen, completely disregarding his personal safety, left the comparative shelter of the pallisade and, with two companies of Kentucky soldiers, attempted to rally the soldiers as they fled down a narrow defile leading to the Rapids. In spite of the severe pain, resulting from a wound in his thigh, Col. Allen continued for two miles to cheer his men, begging them to halt and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Slain by Indians.—Overcome by his injury, he is said to have sunk on a fallen tree, but to have arisen again to meet his advancing foes. Repulsing one of them he was slain by another who stealthily reached his side. Whether Col. Allen lost his life by tomahawk, rifle, or club will probably never be known with certainty. Mr. Logan C. Murray writes me concerning the death of his illustrious grandfather as follows: "A soldier afterwards told my grandmother that when he was being rushed by as a prisoner, in the hands of the British, he saw Col. Allen as he was fighting four men," said to have been two Indians and two British soldiers. It was the last ever heard of him. It was thought that he could never have escaped alive as the four men were clubbing him.

A Woman's Vigil.—Mr. Murray also writes: "My grandmother never believed that he was dead but felt certain that he would come to her, and for eight years she watched every tall figure approaching on horse-

back. She kept a candle burning in the window at night during that period; but he never returned and the meeting, we trust, was on a more peaceful field. We can but wonder if she then knew the truth of his massacre." Col. Allen's timepiece is the property of Mr. Murray, who thus describes it: "It is a quaint old French watch of plain gold with a closed face and plain figures on the plate. This watch was left upon a nail in his cabin, on the morning of his death. It is supposed in hurrying away, he forgot to take it with him, which I think was fortunate, because it was afterwards found in his cabin and given to my grandmother."

Last Letter.—Mr. Murray also speaks of Col. Allen's last letter written to his old preceptor, Judge Stuart, at Staunton, Va., the night of the 22d of January, 1813, in which he said that he would never be taken alive. After Judge Stuart's death the letter was in the possession of his son, the late Hon. A. H. H. Stuart. My inquiry sent to Staunton, Va., in 1913, was answered by Mr. Stuart's son-in-law and executor, Mr. Alex. A. Robertson, an attorney of Staunton, Va., who stated that "no trace of this letter can be found." Fortunately some of the words of it are preserved by a family historian. After describing in detail the relative positions of the opposing forces and dwelling upon the certainty of an engagement the ensuing day, Col. Allen concluded: "I trust we will render a good account of ourselves, or that I will never live to bear the tale of our disgrace." For days the heroic dead remained without sepulchre but at last were consigned to a common grave. In 1848 while digging down a street in Monroe, Michigan, near where Frenchtown stood, human bones were found and identified by an aged French citizen, a survivor of the massacre who remembered the spot where the Kentuckians had been buried. On September 30, 1848, it is chronicled that "Col. Ed Brooks reaches Frankfort, Kentucky, with these bones which are interred in the State Cemetery. The skulls were cloven with the tomahawk."

Michigan Monuments.—On July 4, 1872, at Monroe, Mich., 100 veterans from Kentucky met to commemorate the Battle of Frenchtown and to join in the tributes paid to their brave comrades. Again on September 13, 1904, another commemoration occurred when a monument of cobblestones, or round heads, was dedicated as inscribed: "Michigan's tribute to Kentucky." John Allen's sacrifice places upon the people of Indiana and of Allen County, the plain duty of emulating Michigan's example in erect-

ing suitable memorials to commemorate the deeds of this brave man.

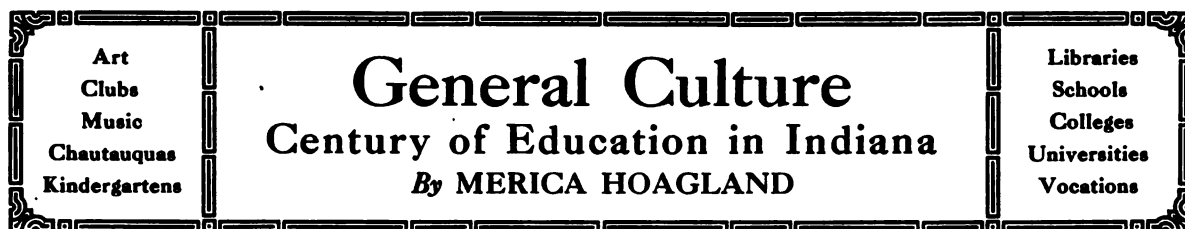
Portraits.—Two family portraits of Col. John Allen are known to be in existence. One belonged to Col. Allen's granddaughter, who married Judge William M. Dickson, of Avondale, Ohio. The other portrait, here reproduced, was painted by the Kentucky artist, Jouett. Col. Robert S. Robertson's attention was called to it by the late Col. Durrett, President of the Filson Club, of Louisville. Allen County commissioned Col. Robertson to negotiate the purchase of this portrait which is here reproduced. At the time this likeness was made Col. Allen is described as being more than six feet in height, as slenderly but compactly and gracefully built, his hair sandy, complexion florid and skin thin; his eyes were large, clear and bright, of a very deep blue, his whole appearance plainly indicating his Scoto-Celtic extraction. But a few blocks east of the imposing Allen County court house, where Col. Allen's portrait is hung, is a small plat of ground preserved because it is the site of the fort where was waged the early struggles for the freedom to which John Allen finally gave his life.

Allen Dale Farms.—Mrs. Bettie Allen Merriweather, a great-granddaughter of John Allen, successfully manages the estate where stood the home of Col. and Mrs. Allen. On the site of the original house, which was burned about twenty years ago, stands the present house, a cut of which appears here. It is filled with choice pieces of old family furniture and Allen Dale Farms are said to be kept in high state of cultivation.

Colonel Allen was only forty years of age when slain, but his varied and eventful life was so crowded with incident, that even in the fragmentary sketches I have been able to secure selection has been difficult.

Acknowledgments.—To Mrs. Mary Crittenden Haycraft, of Frankfort; to Mr. Logan C. Murray, of Louisville, and to the Secretary of Allen Dale Farms, I am indebted for personal narratives concerning their illustrious relative; to friends in the State Libraries of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and in the libraries of the Chicago and Wisconsin Historical societies, I owe typewritten transcripts of printed references to John Allen in their possession. The Indiana State Library gave me free access to its collections. Mrs. Frances Haberly Robertson, Mrs. Clark Fairbank and the Parrott Studio at Fort Wayne were of assistance in obtaining illustrations.

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Foreword.—With the assurance of assistance and co-operation from loyal citizens, educators and club members having a keen appreciation of the significance of the century of progress made in our own Indiana, we enter upon our duties as contributing editor with pleasant anticipation. In our presentation of educational topics no attempt will be made to follow any subject chronologically. For the Centennial Handbook of Indiana, to be issued in 1916, the cumulative contents of the magazine will be revised, classified, indexed and published. In it will appear the educational chapters arranged in their proper order.

Chautauquas, Summer Schools, Etc.—Rarely is the history of any movement that of a steady progress. From feeble beginnings, vital forces in education become manifest through new factors of instruction which may make for new educational epochs. Among these in Indiana may be mentioned summer schools, assemblies, chautauquas, lyceums, university extension and vacation schools. These differ in character, in quality of instruction, according to the wisdom and purpose of their founders and in the earnestness and previous preparation of the students attending them.

Summer Schools.—The brief four or six weeks' courses of instruction offered in Indiana are not designed to compete with or usurp the place of courses covering eight or nine months in regular schools or colleges. It often occurs that the summer school becomes the stepping stone to the longer courses in the higher institutions of learning. At the beginning, the Indiana opponents to the summer school idea feared the instruction would be scrappy and superficial. While it is neither complete nor profound, it has not proved superficial, but has often awakened a student's desire to pursue longer courses in regular schools. Having for their aim the popularization of knowledge and a wider diffusion of higher education, Indiana summer schools have come to recognize their own limitations and usually impress upon their students that only elementary training, embodying the general principles of arts and sciences, are possible in the brief courses.

Summer Normal Courses.—Since 1908 the law compelling at least twelve weeks of preparatory normal instruction for those desiring to teach in the common schools of Indiana has drawn to the accredited summer schools of the state large numbers of those who thus have prepared themselves for teaching, or increased their efficiency and standing, if they had already entered the profession.

Among the Indiana institutions where summer courses are given may be mentioned the following: Butler College, Indianapolis; Central Normal College, Danville; Culver Military Academy; De Pauw University, Greencastle; Earlham College, Richmond; Goshen College, Hanover College and Public Library Commission, Hanover; Indiana University, Bloomington; John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis; Manchester College, North Manchester; Moore's Hill College; N. A. Gymnasium Union Normal College, Indianapolis; Purdue University, West Lafayette; Rochester College; Teachers' College of Indianapolis; Tri-State College of Angola; Valparaiso University, Winona College, Winona Lake, and others.

Teachers' College of Indianapolis.—From 1892 to 1895, Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, president of the Teachers' College of Indianapolis, conducted a summer school at Spring Fountain Park, Eagle Lake. This was then known as the Kindergarten Normal Training School. After Winona Assembly and Schools' Association had purchased the Eagle Lake Park from the Beyer Bros., Mrs. Blaker, in 1899, resumed her courses of instruction as president of the Teachers' College of Indianapolis, continuing at Winona Lake until 1907. Conforming to the state law governing accredited normal instruction in Indiana, the Teachers' College, since 1908, has conducted summer courses of instruction at Twenty-third and Alabama streets, Indianapolis. The courses offered are Classes A, B and C, which have been accredited by the State Board of Education. The departments include kindergarten, primary and graded school, domestic science, domestic art, public school drawing, public school music and manual arts.

Purdue University, Lafayette.—The summer school at Purdue University, first held in the summer of 1912, is unique in its purpose and its enrollment. It took its origin in the necessity for teachers trained in vocational subjects. The University authorities, recognizing that at Purdue was practically the center of higher instruction in agriculture, home economics and industrial arts in the State, felt it to be their duty to contribute to the needs of the teachers by offering instruction in these subjects.

The scope of the summer school has, therefore, been limited solely to courses in agriculture, home economics, and manual training. The University felt that the first need was to equip teachers in service with a working knowledge of these subjects, believing that these were likely to be the most successful

exponents of the new teaching, as well as the readiest to acquire a knowledge of the new subjects.

Attendance, therefore, has been limited to teachers in service and with successful experience. At the opening session, although the project was new and little understood, there was an enrollment of ninety-one. At the second session the attendance was doubled and the indications are that it will be very greatly increased for the third session, which opens June 15th and extends to July 25th, 1914.

Those who have attended this summer school have had available the extensive equipment and large resources of Purdue as well as instruction by specialists in all branches of agriculture, home economics and industrial art. The school already has a reputation for concentrated and strenuous application during its brief period of six weeks. Classes are in the field at six and seven o'clock in the morning and the work is kept up throughout the day in class rooms, in laboratories, shops and the fields. While only the elementary principles of these vocational subjects can be taught at the beginning, it is the aim of the University that they shall be thoroughly taught and in such a manner as to enable the teacher to put them into practical application in the work of the common schools.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.—The first session of the summer school at Indiana University was held in 1890. It was conducted by a few members of the faculty as a private enterprise. University credit was given for the work. The faculty consisted of about one-half dozen persons. The enrollment was thirty-one. The enrollment for the next year was sixty, and the figures gradually increased until 1899, when there was an enrollment of 251. In 1900 the University assumed full control of the summer school and instituted the summer session to take its place. Under the new arrangements it was then possible to offer greater variety of courses. The instruction in most cases was given by the heads of the respective departments. From the beginning until 1905 the term was six weeks in length. In that year, in response to a widespread demand, the University began to offer in the summer a full term's work of approximately eleven weeks. The term was divided into two half-terms and though many courses continued through both terms the work of each half-term was usually in charge of a different corps of teachers. At the time that the term was lengthened to eleven weeks the attendance was 500. The enrollment continued to grow and in 1908 passed the one thousand mark. The attendance for last year was almost 1,100. In recent years a full twelve weeks' course has been offered to meet the requirements for professional training.

The purpose of the summer session is to extend to those who are occupied during the school year the advantages which the University offers for advanced instruction, together with the aid afforded by the library, laboratories and other facilities for study connected with the University. It is the aim of the session to present thorough courses of study which

are equivalent in quality of instruction and grade of work done to those offered in the regular University terms. The professional courses of study have been specially arranged for the purpose of aiding those who teach, or who wish to prepare themselves to teach in high schools, academies and other schools. The summer school is spoken of at the summer term and is regarded on the same basis as the other terms. With the present calendar the work of Indiana University for the year is practically on a quarterly basis.

Butler College, Indianapolis.—Was incorporated by special act of the legislature in January, 1850. Its charter was obtained under the auspices of the Christian Churches of Indiana, and its name was then



BUTLER COLLEGE—MAIN BUILDING

"Northwestern Christian University." In 1877, on account of the large gifts of land and money from Ovid Butler, the institution was renamed in his honor; but the charter was otherwise unchanged, and the spirit and scope of the work carried on remained the same. The first location of the college was at College avenue and Fourteenth street, Indianapolis, but it was changed to the present campus in Irvington—then outside of the city—in 1873.

The college began its work with a subscription of \$75,000 to its funds. This amount was increased from time to time by gifts, and still more largely augmented by the sale of the old campus when the removal was made to the present site. Until 1907 the income-bearing endowment had for a long time remained stationary at about \$200,000; but in March, 1907, a movement for the increase of the resources of the institution culminated in the addition of \$250,000 to the productive endowment. This additional fund has now been collected so that the work of the college can be greatly strengthened. The physical equipment of the college represents an investment of about \$300,000 in addition to the amounts named above. The campus and adjoining property comprise about twenty-five acres, the campus proper being beautifully wooded. There are five substantial buildings, besides the astronomical observatory. The

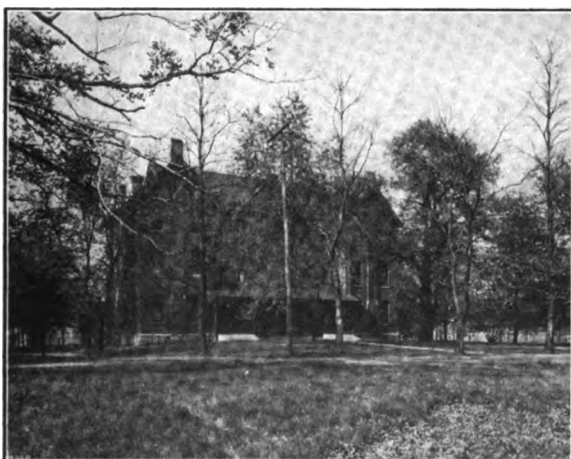
most noteworthy of these is the Bona Thompson Memorial Library building.

The college has always been associated with the Christian Church. It is bound by its charter "to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian



BUTLER COLLEGE LABORATORY

morality as taught in the sacred scriptures," but is under no other religious or sectarian limitation. The institution has maintained from the beginning a liberal attitude toward all classes of students that have come to it. It is the first college in the world to open its doors to women on exactly equal terms with those offered to men. In educational policy the college had adhered to the theory that it is the function of a college to give a liberal education in the arts and sciences. It has resisted the tendency toward excessive specialization, and continues to stand for general culture. It has, nevertheless, kept pace with the educational progress of the country, advancing its requirements for a degree and adding new departments, as these steps were required by the educational movements of the age. The requirements for admission and graduation are now equal to those of the largest universities of the country, and the



BUTLER COLLEGE—WOMEN'S RESIDENCE

degree of Butler College is recognized as equivalent to the corresponding degree of any other educational institution.

The college maintains a faculty of trained specialists in their respective departments, who have enjoyed the advantages of the best universities of America and Europe. In 1907 Dr. Scot Butler, for many years president of the college, was retired on a pension by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was succeeded as president by Professor Thomas C. Howe, for many years head of the department of Germanic languages.

The Indiana Law School (Department of Law of the University of Indianapolis)—The Indiana Law School was organized for the purpose of giving to the law students of the middle west an opportunity to acquire a more thorough and systematic knowledge of the law than has heretofore been afforded them by any institution within easy reach of their homes, and especially to give to those young men who contemplate the practice of law in Indiana the same facilities and advantages which are to be found in the oldest schools of law. The school, now entering upon its twentieth year, has already taken high rank among the professional schools of the country, and the results, both in number of students and in reputation, have justified the opinion of the founders that Indianapolis possesses exceptional advantages for such an institution. Being the capital city of the state, where the supreme and appellate courts, the federal courts and the local courts, both civil and criminal, are in session practically throughout the year, the students have unusual opportunity for witnessing court procedure in all its various forms, and the sessions of the legislature enable them to see how the business of law-making is transacted. With the rapid growth of the state in wealth and population, the law of Indiana, while in its general and elementary features is like that of the other states of the union, has developed a jurisprudence of its own. A thorough and practical knowledge of this law can not be acquired at law schools located in other states, nor does any other school in Indiana offer the same advantages as the Indiana Law School. The course of study covers a period of two years of thirty-two weeks each, and the two classes have separate and distinct instruction throughout the course. The course of study will be increased to three years in 1915. The elementary subjects and those which are fundamental are placed in the junior year, and the entire arrangement of the course is a systematic development of legal jurisprudence. The school maintains a most perfect system of moot courts, four in number, and these are held weekly, and are under the supervision of members of the faculty, who act as judges. For practice in these courts, statements of fact are furnished, and students are appointed as counsel to represent the interests involved. Pleadings are prepared, to which motions, demurrers or answers are addressed by opposing counsel, and trial is had before the judge or judge and jury. The dean

of the Indiana Law School is James A. Rohbach, A. M., LL. B., and the other members of the faculty are: Hon. Addison C. Harris, A. M., LL. D.; Charles W. Moores, A. M., LL. B.; Henry M. Dowling, A. B., LL. B.; Louis B. Ewbank, LL. B.; Willitts A. Bastian, A. B., LL. B.; Edward M. White, LL. B.; Hon. Merle N. A. Walker, A. B., LL. B.; Hon. Fremont Alford, LL. B.; James M. Ogden, Ph. B., LL. B.; William F. Elliott, A. B., LL. B.; Albert Rabb, A. B., LL. B.; Howard W. Adams, A. B., LL. B.; Hon. Noble C. Battles, LL. D.

Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis.—Was established in the fall of 1879, after a meeting of representatives of the profession from all over the state. The first two sessions were held in the Thorpe block, on Market street just west from Delaware. For many years thereafter the college occupied the third



INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE

and fourth floors of the Aetna block, on Pennsylvania north of Washington, removing from there to a building erected for dental college purposes on the corner of Ohio and Delaware streets in 1894. The college remained at this location until 1914, when it removed to the concrete and steel building erected for it on the southwest corner of North and Meridian streets.

The new college building is fireproof, is of ample size, and the arrangement of it has been the result of years of experience. It is fully and admirably adapted to the teaching of about 250 students. It is located in a desirable section of the city, on the border between the business and residential districts, with parks close by and the State Institute for the Blind across the street.

The course in the college consists of three sessions of eight months each. The institution is co-educational, admitting women on the same terms as men.

The college has about fifteen hundred graduates, and they are in practice all over the globe. Students come here from foreign countries every year. The college has graduates in China, Korea, Japan, Persia, France, England, Scotland, Brazil, India, Nicaragua, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, and nearly all of the United States. Many of them have attained national distinction in their profession.

The clinic of the college is large and interesting. The operatory is eighty feet long and fifty-four feet wide, on the second floor of the building, facing on both North and Meridian streets. It is equipped

with over fifty modern dental chairs and all accessories and appliances necessary to the practice of dentistry. Here work is done for the general public. The college sees about three thousand patients each year, and as the most of these have several operations performed, the total of operations runs into the tens of thousands. Every operation known to dental surgery is here performed, and students have a wider field of observation than they could possibly have in any dental office, while the patients have the advantage of the services of skilled specialists in each line of work. The oral surgical clinic is especially good, and all operations which do not require that the patient be put to bed after it, are performed at the college. Graver operations are performed at one of the hospitals, the students having an opportunity to be present.

The college is one of the well-known and well-established institutions in the city. The officers are: John N. Hurty, M. D., Ph. D., president; George E. Hunt, M. D., D. D. S., dean and secretary.

The Lain Private Business College, Indianapolis.—In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Lain began teaching in two rooms in a downtown building without a cent of capital. They had fifteen students and two teachers. The rapid growth of the school soon made it necessary to secure new quarters. They have steadily progressed, and in 1910 they purchased the present site at the corner of Delaware and North streets, where they have erected a modern and commodious up-to-date school building in the very best section of Indianapolis. It is away from the noise of the downtown district. The building is thoroughly



LAIN BUSINESS COLLEGE

equipped with type machines of all the latest makes and modern office appliances. Six experienced teachers are employed, who give their entire time to the profession. The success of this institution is due in no small measure to the recommendation of its large army of successful students and the business men of Indianapolis.

Another large addition is to be built to this school building this summer. The new school auditorium will accommodate several hundred students and will be the largest and most commodious business college building in the State of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Lain give to every incoming student the very best they can procure, in the best methods and teachers, and each pupil receives their individual, watchful care and earnest attention, as though the Lain Business College held itself personally responsible for the individual success of each student.

PUBLIC HEALTH
HOSPITALS
SANITATION

STATE HYGIENE

By MAX R. HYMAN

DISPENSARIES
SANITARIUMS
HEALTH RESORTS

Mt. Jackson Sanitarium, Indianapolis, one of the most noted of the many mineral springs in Indiana, is located within the corporate limits of the city of Indianapolis. It is situated on the western edge of the city opposite the grounds of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and enjoys all of the conveniences of the city and the wholesome atmosphere of the country. City cars on the West Washington street line pass the door of the sanitarium every five minutes, and patients may take the many famous mineral baths and at the same time keep in touch with the social and business life of the city.



MT. JACKSON SANITORIUM

Mt. Jackson Sanitarium was established in 1898 by a young German couple who accidentally discovered the wonderful curative properties of the water. Since then an extensive plant, equipped with all the conveniences of a modern sanitarium, including luxurious baths, spacious sun parlors and accommodations for either day or residence patients, has been erected. Mt. Jackson is patronized by the best class of people, and its waters are recommended by our leading physicians. It has always been the policy of the Mt. Jackson Sanitarium to keep its rates at a minimum figure, and the moderate expenses of the baths can be met by any one. The company gladly furnishes complete rates to any one who applies for such information.

The sanitarium was incorporated April 14, 1909. The officers are: Dr. F. O. Dorsey, president; Dr.

Thomas J. Dugan, vice-president; John T. Casey, secretary and treasurer. These, with W. L. Horne, constitute the board of directors.

"Neuronhurst."—Dr. W. B. Fletcher's Sanatorium was established in 1888 by Dr. W. B. Fletcher for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. This place was named "Neuronhurst" by the doctor, and is now located at the corner of East Market street and Highland avenue, on high ground, eight squares east of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Here, in 1901, he erected a new building with accommodations for fifty patients, which is as completely equipped with all appliances known to medical and surgical science as any similar institution in the United States. The percentage of cures from this sanatorium has been notably greater than that of any other similar institution in the country. Each patient is furnished with a separate room and a special nurse, with meals served to order in the room. The fee is from \$100 to \$200 per month.

Dr. Fletcher associated with him in establishing the sanatorium Dr. Mary A. Spink, who has for twenty years worked side by side with him in the labor of ameliorating the suffering of the sick and nervous patients brought to the sanatorium for treatment, and who now has complete charge of the medical management of the institution, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, and is continued as a memorial of the labors of Dr. W. B. Fletcher in this line of professional work. It was Dr. Fletcher's will that the sanatorium should be continued; he so well recognized the necessity for such work as supplementing that accomplished by general hospitals and state institutions. August



"NEURONHURST"—FLETCHER'S SANATORIUM

18 of each year is celebrated as Founder's Day in the institution.

This institution is essentially for the treatment of the sick and the nervous, especially for those on the borderland of mental disease, whose peculiarities or eccentricities render them less susceptible to successful treatment at home, or by the family physician, and those cases of paralysis whose helplessness militates against proper care outside a hospital.

The strictest privacy is observed, and the building is so constructed that there is no objectionable commingling of the various classes of patients undergoing treatment. Every effort is made by the management to give to each individual case the systematic daily care and attention best suited to the requirements of temperament and constitution, without losing sight of the necessities of restorative treatment.

The sanatorium has a most complete hydrotherapeutic installation, where the remedial effects of various forms of baths are daily used. The methods of these treatments vary from the simplest tubbing or shower to a full Turkish bath with needle spray and plunge in the swimming pool, or the continuous bath so much used in eastern hospitals. The electrical equipment is complete and up to date, including every recognized form of electrical appliance and the use of phototherapy, high frequency, and the restorative light baths of known value.

Systematic exercise is not overlooked, as is witnessed by the completely furnished gymnasium in the building, where patients are given individual work by an experienced teacher under the daily supervision of the physician in charge. The grounds of the institution are large and laid out with a view to afford pleasurable outdoor exercise at all times. The verandas are spacious, affording outdoor exercise rooms in daytime and, by ingenious adaptation, sleeping accommodations at night for nervous patients of tubercular tendency.

A Training School for Nurses is maintained in connection with the sanatorium, in which thirty young men and women are given instruction in the scientific care of nervous invalids and in general nursing, as well as in giving manual massage. The diplomas given the nurses at the end of their three years of training are recognized by the State Board for Registration of Nurses, and a state license issued.

Dr. Mary A. Spink is a graduate of Simon's Academy, Washington; M. D., Medical College of Indiana, 1887; post-graduate course in mental and nervous diseases, New York Post-Graduate School; pathologist at Central Indiana Hospital for Insane, 1886-7; with Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher, established the Wm. B. Fletcher Sanatorium in 1888; became superintendent after his death and now president; member Indiana State Board of Charities since 1893 (committee on prisons); member American, State and County Medical Societies.



"NORWAYS" SANATORIUM, INDIANAPOLIS

"Norways," Drs. Albert E. Sterne's and Charles D. Humes' Sanatorium for Nervous Diseases and Diagnosis, Indianapolis.—This institution is most delightfully situated in the eastern portion of the city. Before it lies Woodruff Place, with its beautiful drives and homes, its flowers, fountains and trees, making the view from the sanatorium particularly pleasant. West of it is Technical Institute park, the most beautiful natural forest of trees in Indianapolis. This large tract of forest protects "Norways" from the warm summer winds and dust and odor of the city, so that the atmosphere about the institution is especially free from taint during the warm summer months. To the north and behind "Norways" lies the Pogue run parkway, and farther east Brookside park, each within a few moments' walk of the in-

stitution. At the same time the location of the buildings constituting "Norways" is the most salubrious in the city, for it is not alone surrounded by natural city parks, but stands upon the highest level, within the city limits. However, "Norways" does not necessarily feel the need of open or shaded ground aside from its own. Its domain comprises four acres of most beautiful lawn and grove. Even during the winter there remains the refreshing green of pines and hedge about the place. In summer, however, it is at its best, as the foliage of trees and shrubs, the color and scent of many flowers, and the numerous comfortable outdoor nooks make it particularly inviting. While "Norways" has intrinsic beauty in its outer surroundings, its chief charm lies in the luxurious interior arrangements. There is no aspect here

of the austere hospital, none whatever, save in those portions where medical or surgical work is performed. Everything is fitted out with a view to the comfort and pleasure of patients, without sacrificing in the least degree its aim for their thorough scientific treatment. The institution is composed of several buildings, some of which are isolated and detached, so that complete control, and, where desirable, complete separation of various classes of patients can be maintained. This is an important feature of the institution regime. At no time are undesirable patients allowed to mingle with those upon whom the slightest deleterious influence might be exerted through contact, nor are patients allowed to speak their troubles or symptoms to each other—a habit very commonly found and difficult to curb. The rules and regulations governing the sanatorium are as rigidly enforced as possible; yet, as these are in no sense severe, no great difficulty is encountered in their enactment. At the same time "Norways" is distinctly an institution where the patients are most thoroughly treated. It is a place wholly and solely for the care and treatment of those who seek a restoration to health and strength. Most thorough examination and diagnosis of all conditions are the primary aim. To this end the sanatorium is particularly devoted. Large and commodious treatment rooms equipped with the finest apparatus are everywhere to luxury is provided. Especial attention is accorded at hand, and make it easy to accomplish any desired method of treatment. Trained nurses and attendants minister to the care and wants of all patients. The patients' bedrooms are large and airy, well ventilated and steam heated. Electric light only is used. Everything necessary to the comfort and care of those used to luxury is provided. Especial attention is adorded to the cuisine. While "Norways" is primarily a sanatorium for the treatment of nervous diseases, both medical and surgical, there are usually so many complicating features about such cases that, of necessity, almost every variety of affection is encountered and treated at the same time. All forms of constitutional maladies are accepted at the institution, notably those prone to be benefited or cured by the use of electricity, massage, baths, diet, rest and proper care, such as rheumatism, diabetes, stomach and kidney troubles, all forms of paralysis and drug addictions. During recent years the sanatorium has developed a new method of treatment with the advance of medical and surgical science. Attention is directed to the new building for the care and isolation of selected cases, a model of its kind and entirely separated from the rest of the institution. "Norways" was established in 1898 by Dr. Albert E. Sterne and incorporated March 29, 1910, under the management of Drs. Albert E. Sterne and Charles D. Humes. Each year has added to its success and consequent enlargement, so that at present it is almost quadruple the original size. Dr. Sterne is a graduate of Harvard University and of the University of Berlin, devoting

six and one-half years to the study of medicine in Europe. At present he is a member of many medical and scientific societies, notably of the American Medical Association and Mississippi Valley Medical Association, of which he was president in 1913. He was assistant surgeon-general of the National Guard on the staff of Governor Durbin. Dr. Sterne holds the professorship of nervous and mental diseases at the Indiana Medical College, the School of Medicine of Indiana University, and is consultant to all the city institutions.

Dr. Hume is a graduate of Moore's Hill College, 1903; Purdue School of Medicine, 1906; associate medical director "Norways"; assistant in nervous mental diseases, University School of Medicine; on visiting neurological staff, City Hospital, Indianapolis; member Indiana Medical A. M. A.; executive officer Phi Chi Medical Fraternity for many years.

INDIANA'S LEADING BOOK STORE

W. K. Stewart Company, Indianapolis, booksellers and stationers, 44 East Washington street, was incorporated in January, 1909, and purchased the retail book department of the Bobbs-Merrill Company. This

concern traces its history back to the house founded in 1854 by W. T. Stewart, one of the earliest citizens of Indianapolis. On January 2, 1914, the store formerly occupied was destroyed by fire, and the present building, which was specially designed and remodeled for the store, invites customers ranging from the man who wants a pen point to the man who wants a whole library of books. It aims



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Financial Institutions

By MAX R. HYMAN

Trust Companies
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Building & Loan

The National City Bank, Indianapolis, was organized January 1, 1912, with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$200,000, by a consolidation of the Union National and the Columbia National Banks, of Indianapolis. The total resources of the bank at the organization were \$4,399,677. According to the report to the controller of the treasury, the total resources were over six million dollars, showing an increase of more than one million and three-quarters in the first two years of the bank's organization. The National City Bank received the distinction of being selected as one of the five member banks of the Chicago Regional Reserve District, as provided by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, to execute the organization certificate of the Chicago Regional Bank, there being 957 member banks in the district.

The officers of the bank are: J. M. McIntosh, president; L. P. Newby, vice-president; John R. Welch, vice-president; Wm. K. Sproule, cashier; Harry B. Wilson, assistant cashier. The directors are: A. A. Barnes, Dr. J. M. Berauer, John W. Clark, George T. Dinwiddie, James P. Goodrich, Frank L. Jones, Bert McBride, J. M. McIntosh, F. M. Millikan, L. P. Newby, Oscar Schmidt, Roy C. Shaneberger, Wm. L. Taylor, Cortland Van Camp, John R. Welch, Ward H. Watson.

The Continental National Bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., was organized July 26, 1909, chartered September 13, and began business September 15, at No. 18 North Meridian street, with a capital of \$400,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. Mord Carter, president of the First National Bank, of Danville, Ind.; Ex-Mayor John W. Holtzman, and his partner, Lewis A. Coleman, were the promoters of the bank. There are 240 stockholders, one-half of the number being in Indianapolis among the business, professional and manufacturing interests, the rest distributed throughout the state with bankers and business interests.

The president of the bank is George F. Quick, former treasurer of Madison county. Mr. Quick has been identified with the banking interests of Madison county for thirty years; first, at Frankton, as a member of C. Quick & Co.; then as one of the organizers of the Anderson Banking Company, now the largest financial institution in Madison county. Mord Carter, vice-president, has been identified with the banking interests of the state for twenty-eight years, having been the first secretary of the Indiana Bankers' Convention; twice vice-president for Indiana of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Carter was a representative from Hendricks county in the legislature of 1909. Arthur H. Taylor, cashier, was seven years with the Meridian

National Bank, one year with the Merchants' National Bank, and thirteen years with the Fletcher National Bank. Rollin W. Spiegel, assistant cashier, was formerly connected with the Capital National Bank, prior to its consolidation with the Indiana National Bank.



CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK—Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

The directors are: William D. Allison, president W. D. Allison Company, Indianapolis; Benjamin W. Anderson, president of First National Bank of Plainfield, Plainfield, Ind.; Mord Carter, vice-president; Lewis A. Coleman, counsel; John H. Furnas, president Furnas Office and Bank Fixture Company, Indianapolis; John W. Holtzman, chairman of board, lawyer; George F. Quick, president; William H. H. Quick, vice-president Anderson Banking Company, Anderson, Ind.; Joseph Zeigler, merchant and capitalist, Anderson, Ind.; E. H. Wolcott, member State Tax Board.

SCENIC INDIANA

(Copyright Applied for by George S. Coffman)

If one examines a map of Indiana large enough to show its lake systems, he will be able to make out that these lakes fall into two groups occupying, respectively, the northwest and the northeast parts of the State. The northwest group is somewhat scattered and irregular, but that of the northeast is tolerably compact and defined. An oval, let us say, seventy miles long by thirty wide, extending from the extreme northeast corner of the State southwest to Warsaw, would embrace practically all of this group, and it may be further noted that as the eye travels up this imaginary oval the little irregular spots grow more numerous, until in Steuben county they seem to have been sown broadcast. South of Kosciusko county few or none are to be found; westward of the boundary indicated there is a lakeless interval separating the two groups spoken of, and as these have different origins this northeast cluster is a unit distinct from all other lakes in Indiana.

A most interesting geological story goes with the study of these numerous lakelets, the country where they exist being curiously formed and unlike the surface of that great grist of the glaciers spread over most of Indiana. Once, so say the savants, when the southern limit of the mighty glacier that capped the northern hemisphere lay along this latitude, great lobes or tongues of ice, all trending southward, but some, taking a diagonal movement, were thrust out from the main mass, and these, coming together in their converging courses, formed the very mill of the gods. One of these, called the Erie lobe, which crawled west by south down the basin of Lake Erie, and another, known as the Saginaw lobe, pushing down over the State of Michigan, each carrying its enormous mass of earthy debris from the north, met on the territory now known as southern Michigan and northern Indiana, and here, as one writer (Dr. Dryer) puts it, was the "battle ground of the glaciers." "Where the outer edges of these ice lobes came together," says this authority (see Seventeenth Geological Report, page 132), "the drift is piled highest and in the most irregular forms. It may be supposed that the narrow belt of sand between them was the scene of repeated advances and retreats, and was alternately occupied by ice belonging first to one lobe and then to another, hence the material deposited along such a belt was plowed up, over-ridden, tumbled about and finally left in the wildest confusion." The present result of this "tumbling" process is a peculiar undulation of the surface not unlike the heavy sweeping roll of ocean waves, the numerous depressions being pits or "kettle holes" instead of valleys. Where these pits are in gravelly drift the water seeps away as fast as it falls, but where there is clay there results a lake or pond. This peculiar conformation, not so pronounced in Kosciusko county and some other sections of the lake belt becomes most striking in Steuben county,

and there adds to the landscape a strange picturesqueness that makes the scenery distinct from any other in Indiana. It has not the boldness and grandeur of the Ohio river hills, but an idyllic beauty, rather, the gently rolling dips and swells mingled together with a certain chaotic effect, and rich with thrifty crops, at once resting the sense and stimulating the curiosity. From the crest of Hershey's Hill, one of the highest points in the State, which towers beside Lake James, a magnificent birdseye view may be had of this billowy land—a great pattern-work, the bigness of a county, made up of the countless interwoven greens of fields and forests and merging in the blues of many distances, while in a half-dozen directions as many lakes catch the eye with their silvery gleam.

It is the lakes set amid these lovely landscapes that make Steuben county a dream for the outer. Of these there are in this section alone, according to Dr. Dryer, more than one hundred that are named, or an average of one to every three square miles, and in size they range from mere ponds to surface areas of two or three square miles. First and foremost comes James lake, the largest in the State, barring Turkey lake, of Kosciusko county, and a very paragon of waterways. Long, irregular and winding in shape with lobes and bays and coves set amid bold hills covered with wild forests, it has been compared in its sylvan beauty to the famed Lake George of New York. Looking up the watery reaches vistas open inland to distant fields and grassy uplands, and these succeed one to another as the voyager follows the sinuous shore lines. It is a very paradise for the exploring canoeman. Lily-grown straits winding through cattails flats and the vivid flowering spikes of the pickerel weed, lead into other lakes, and one may follow the chain for miles—northward into Snow and the other lakes and westward into Jimerson, with its four outstretched arms pointing in as many directions, and the Crooked Creek outlet leading indefinite miles beyond.

One mile over a low divide southward from James brings you to Crooked Lake, a spot where, for some topographical reason, the west or south winds forever blow. After two miles of clear water, this sheet narrows down to a long neck, fairly filled with rank growths of aquatic vegetation and offering an interesting example of the process by which these northern lakes are being obliterated. Through the submerged weeds and grasses, however, the curious explorer can thread his way to the outlet, a little stream which, after a crooked mile or two, spills into Lake Gage, one of the most pleasing little sheets in the whole group. Lake Gage is one of the halcyon spots on earth. Imagine a rounded basin filled with cleanest water to its clean, pebbly brim, and set like a liquid gem amid pleasant groves and rich farm lands with their color wealth of growing crops gently

shelving up on every hand to undulating sky lines. Little laps and valleys here and there seem flush with summer fulness, and grazing cattle dot the hills, while thrifty-looking farm houses, basking in the summer silence, look across from slope to slope. This lake and Lake James, with their different kinds of beauty, are indeed worth going afar to visit, in the fulness of time, when their charms are sung in appreciative verse or prose, the wonder will be that they remained so long obscure.

In addition to the diverse attractions offered by Steuben County to the sojourner who loves to wander by land or water, it is one of the very richest botanical fields in the State, by reason of the variety of soils and conditions. In marsh and on upland alike the rank growths of vegetation are tropical in their

luxuriance. Along the county roads dense masses of *sassafras* and button bush, elderberry and wild rice, all overrun by the riotous wild grape vine, line the way with walls of living green, and the butterfly weed flecks the grassy spaces with bright splotches of orange; in the woods, where the fragrant cedar and toothsome huckleberry are also indigenous, a wealth of yellow and blue and lavender flowers bloom the summer long, and on the hill-sides the delicate cerulean harebells in countless numbers begem the sward. Mr. Elbert Bradner has made a catalogue of the flora of the county. This list he presents as a "partial catalogue," yet in it are recorded 100 orders, 366 genera and 729 species, which will convey some idea of the floral wealth of the locality.

G. S. C.

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WM. P. O'NEILL, born South Bend, Ind., Feb. 7, 1874; grad. Notre Dame, B. S., LL. B.; journalism, Mishawaka and South Bend, 13 years; city att'y Mishawaka 1906-1913; resigned; elected Lt. Gov. of Ind., 1913.

L. G. ELLINGHAM, born Wells county, Ind., Feb. 23, 1868; grad. Bluffton High Sch.; began work as printer's devil, Bluffton Banner; at 19 years old pub. Geneva Herald, 1887; Winchester Democrat, 1891-94; Decatur Democrat, 1894; Dem. dist. ch. 1906-08; elected Secy. State of Ind., 1910; re-elected 1912.

WILLIAM H. VOLLMER, born and reared on a farm near Vincennes, Ind.; attended com. sch.; instrumental in organization and pres. Citizens' Trust Co., Vincennes, 1902; elected Treas. State of Ind., 1910.

W. H. O'BRIEN, born Lawrenceburg, Ind., Aug. 22, 1855; grad. Asbury Univ. class '76; editor and prop. Lawrenceburg Register, 1877-94; banking business 1890-1914; mayor Lawrenceburg 1885-87-89-91-98; Jt. State Sen. Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio counties, 1902; Ch. Dem. State Com., 1902-4-6; elect. State Auditor, 1910 and 1912.

CHARLES A. GREATHOUSE, born Posey Co., Ind., 1870; attended Central Normal Coll., Danville, Ind., two years; Ind. Univ. three years; principal Mt. Vernon High School, 1894; supt. Posey County Sch., 1895-1903; elect. supt. Pub. Inst. 1900; re-nom. 1914.

THOMAS W. HONAN, born Seymour, Ind., Aug. 8, 1867; grad. Ind. Univ., A. B., 1889; city att'y Seymour, 1892; pros. att'y Jackson, Wash. and Orange Co., 1895 to 1901; elect. Ind. Legis., 1905-7-9; Speaker of House, 1909; elected Att'y Gen., 1910-14.

J. FRED FRANCE, born Mercer Co., Ohio, May 12, 1861; attended High Sch., Decatur, Ind.; admit. bar, 1884; city att'y Huntington, Ind., 1898-1904; Mayor Huntington, Ind., 1904-06; elect. Clerk Sup. Court, 1910; re-nom. 1914.

PHILIP ZOERCHER, born Tell City, Ind., Oct. 1, 1866; grad. Cent. Nor. Coll., Danville, Ind., 1890; elected Legis. 1888-90 (youngest mem. both sessions); newspaper bus., 1891-1900; editor-prop. Tell City News; began practice law, 1897; elected Pros. Att'y Parry, Spencer, Warwick counties, 1900; elect. Rep. Sup. Ct., 1912.

THOMAS W. BROLLEY, born Newport, Ky., Feb. 10, 1854; attended common schools and St. Mary's, North Vernon, Ind.; Jt. Rep. Scott and Jennings counties, 1906-08; author Brolley's Baseball Bill; elect. State Statist., 1910-12.

EDWARD BARRETT, born Indianapolis, Feb. 6, 1859; attd. Central Nor. Coll., Danville, 1879-82-85; State Nor., Terre Haute, 1883; DePauw Univ., 1887-8; asst. supt. Reform Sch., Plainfield, 1894-98; mem. bd. trust. E. Ind. Hosp. Ins., 1907-10; resigned; elect. State Geologist, 1910-14.

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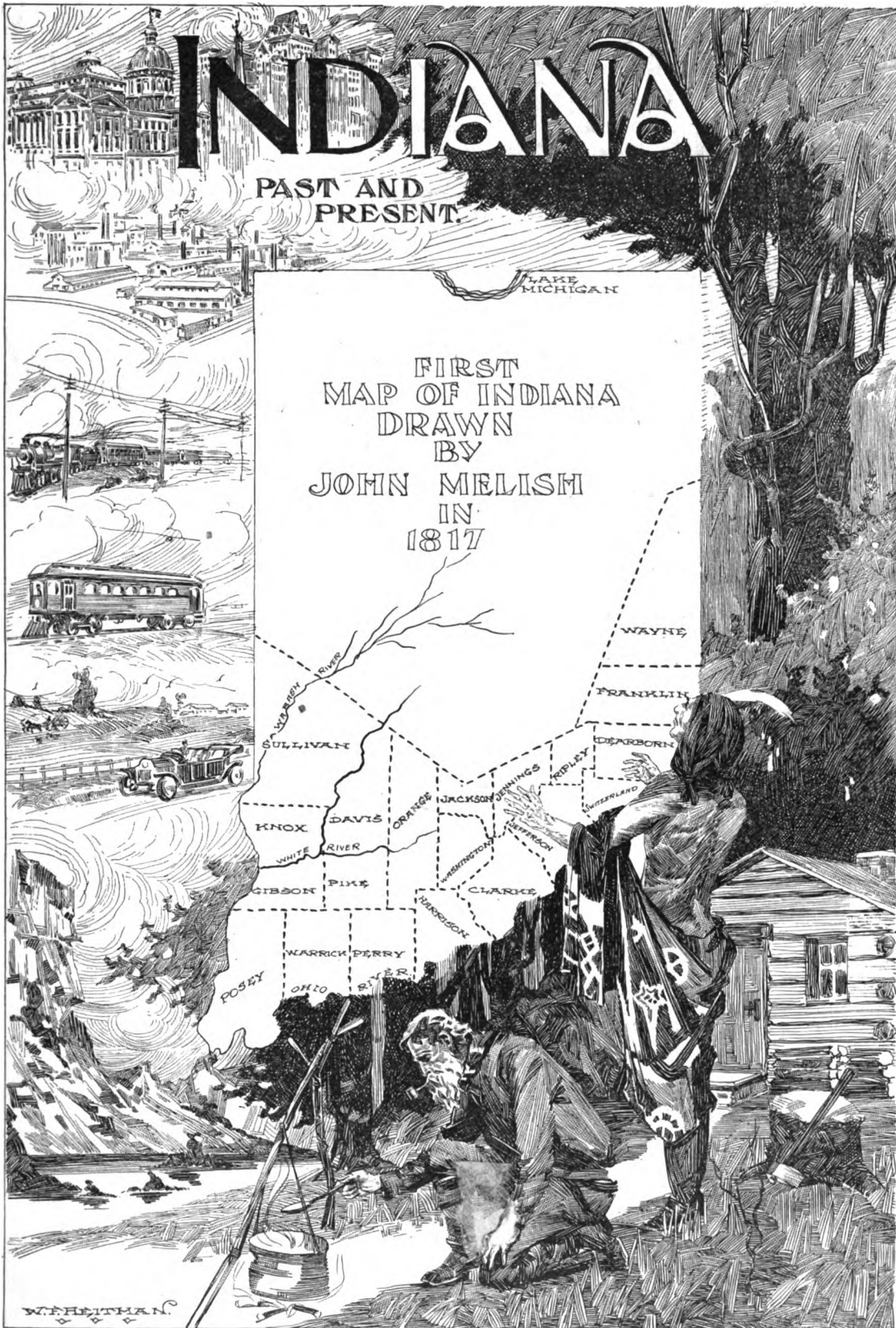
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Who's Who in Indiana

To the living men and women of Indiana who have contributed to the development of the various activities that have marked the progress of the State the department of "WHO'S WHO IN INDIANA" is dedicated. Their autographs and brief biographies will be printed in each issue of the magazine and later published in connection with The Centennial Handbook of Indiana.

INDIANA PAST and PRESENT

A Monthly Magazine of Hoosier Progress

Vol. I.

SEPTEMBER 1914

No. 4

THE MAKING OF A STATE

By GEORGE S. COTTMAN

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THE POLITICAL FOUNDATION.

Political Antecedents.—A very brief consideration of our political antecedents will help us to appreciate the character of the constitution and laws under which we of Indiana live today. It is, of course, understood and need merely be mentioned, that we are the lineal heirs of those forces in English history that have made for the liberties and enlargement of man. "Magna Carta," or the Great Charter wrung from King John by the barons in 1215, is customarily regarded as the logical starting point for a study of those liberties and their developments. When, four hundred years later, the stream of English history divided, sending forth its minor current in the new world, those who founded the colonies brought with them ideas of individual rights and of forms of government that all Englishmen had contended for since the concessions of King John, and that all Englishmen shared alike. Then came a differentiation in the development, due to the introduction of new conditions. The isolated life of the colonies, remote from the home government, fostered local government; local government fostered self-sufficiency, independence and the spirit of democracy, and a century and a half of development along this line could hardly fail of distinctive results.

In brief, the elements that emerge as we examine the unfolding of the American ideal are, the idea of inherent rights, common to all men, the right to realize these through self-

government, and the right to safeguard them at every point. How far these ideas had progressed by 1776 is revealed by the immortal Declaration of Independence, which startled the world with the bold and radical proposition that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." When, in addition to this, the age-honored allegiance to kings was cast aside, the instrument certainly took rank as marking a new departure in the affairs of men.

The Written Constitution.—The formal written political constitution is peculiarly an American institution,* and is correspondingly dear to the American heart. It is the fundamental law of the land, the ultimate authority, which the legislative power must respect, and its provisions are set forth in explicit language. In its supreme character it was the offspring of the old charter, only, as Fisk says, "instead of a document expressed in terms of a royal grant it was a document expressed in terms of a popular edict." The "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, of 1639, is cited as the first written constitution known to history. Similar instruments were adopted in America before the formation of the federal union, and the full flower of the process was the work of the Federal Convention when, in 1787, it framed the Constitution of the United States, which instrument William E. Gladstone has design-

*For an interesting treatment of this subject, see Fisk's Civil Government, Chapter VII.

and poor transportation facilities discouraged manufacturing industries throughout the territorial period; hence agriculture was the almost universal industry. A census of 1810 shows that in a population of 24,520, there were 33 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 3 horse mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder mills, 1,256 looms and 1,350 spinning wheels. The value of the products, as estimated, were: "Woollen, cotton, hempen and flaxen cloths and mixtures, \$159,052; cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150; nails (20,000 pounds), \$4,000; leather, tanned, \$9,300; products of distilleries (35,950 gallons), \$16,230; gunpowder (3,600 pounds), \$1,800; wine from grapes (96 barrels), \$6,000; maple sugar, 50,000 pounds manufactured, value not stated."—(Dillon, p. 439.) Even this modest showing must be examined if we would form a true estimate of the manufacturing industries as detached from the ordinary industry of the people at large. By far the largest item given, that of fabrics for clothing, was almost entirely the products of the home loom and spinning wheel, the mill products being valued at \$150 only. More or less of the leather was home-tanned; many of the nails, doubtless, were the output of the village smithy, and the maple sugar was, perhaps, wholly a home article. It may be pointed out that the item of liquor seems quite disproportionate to the population and the other industrial products. In fact, the first separate industries to spring up in the beginning of our system were the grist-mill, the saw-mill and the distillery.

Agriculture was in a primitive stage. The facilities were crude, the crops raised, few, and the rude farms were won slowly from the wilderness only by vast labor, but it was the hope of the country, and as early as 1809 we find in existence the "Vincennes Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and the Useful Arts," with Governor Harrison as its presiding officer. Mr. Webster states (see Webster's Harrison, p. 297) that this society was the forerunner of the State Board of Agriculture, and that within a few months after its organization it distributed \$400 in premiums. In the columns of the only newspaper, *The Western Sun*, we also find occasional communications urging interest in this direction. In one of these hems is suggested as a crop so desirable that associations ought to be formed to promote its production. Its value is given as \$110 per ton and its yield as a ton to two or three acres. (See *Western Sun*, March 25, 1809.) The raising of sheep is also urged.

EDUCATIONAL BEGINNINGS—Despite the encouraging policy of the United States government from the beginning and donation of school lands, the difficulties incident to the pioneer condition of the country prevented the development of any system of popular education during the territorial period, though Governor Harrison and other friends of education kept in sight the American policy, as voiced in the Ordinance of 1787, that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

An uncertain number of private schools existed from a very early date, though records concerning them are meager and somewhat conflicting. The very first one of any kind, so far as these vague records indicate, seems to have been an Indian school located at a Delaware village on White river where it crosses the line between Marion and Johnson counties, the solitary testimony to it being a casual allusion to it in John Tipton's journal of his trip as a commissioner to locate a site for the State capital, in 1820. This passage, speaking of the spot above mentioned, says: "I am told there was once an Indian village here. Wm. Landers, who lives 1 mile back from the river, told me that an Indian said the French once lived here and that the Indian went to school to a Frenchman in this place but they left it about the time of Hardin's Campaign which (was) about 33 years ago." (Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History, Vol. I, p. 13.) Hardin's campaign was in 1789, a little later than the time indicated by Tipton.

The first white schools are generally thought to have been among the French, and conducted by Catholic priests. The earliest claims made for these was one taught at Vincennes by Father Flaget, in 1792, and another by Father Rivet, in 1796. It is possible, however, that the first American schools dated back quite that far, as the earliest American settlements at Vincennes and at Clark's Grant antedated those years. According to Judge D. D. Banta, who has delved industriously in this subject, there is evidence of a school in Dearborn county prior to 1802, and there is a claim for one in Clark's Grant, one and a half miles south of Charlestown, in 1803. (Banta, *Early Schools of Indiana*; series in *Ind. Quarterly Mag. Hist.*, Vol. II.) It may be added that as Clark's Grant, three years before that, had in it 929 residents, twenty or thirty families having come as early as 1784, it is not at all likely that this school of 1803 was the first. Of course, these rude first schools multiplied as the population increased, though, as implied above, there is now no way of ascertaining their number.

The most notable educational step during the territorial period was the establishment of Vincennes University in 1807. This was an ambitious institution founded as the incorporating law grandiloquently states, "for the instruction of youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, ancient and modern history, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and the law of nature and nations." Its faculty was to be "a president and not exceeding four professors" qualified to teach the proposed academic branches, and the trustees were authorized to establish a "library of books and experimental apparatus," and to elect "when the progressed state of education demanded," professors of divinity, law and physics. They were further authorized to establish, when funds permitted, "an institution for the education of females," and a grammar school "to be connected with and dependent upon the said university for the purpose of teaching the rudiments of the languages." Still further, the trustees were en-

joined to use their utmost endeavors to induce Indians to send their children, to be maintained, clothed and educated at the expense of the institution. A rather scandalous feature of the incorporating act, from the viewpoint of today, was the provision that, for the library and apparatus, "there shall be raised a sum not exceeding \$20,000 by a lottery," to be managed by "five discreet persons." This serves, perhaps, to emphasize a certain departure we have made from the moral standards of those times, yet, curiously enough, in the laws of the same year, we find lotteries legislated against along with other forms of gambling. (Statutes of 1807, p. 199.)

The source of maintenance for this institution was a township of land, comprising 23,040 acres, that had been donated by the general government for a seat of learning. Despite the optimism and the impressive announcement of its founders the "University" began, in 1810, as a grammar school only and continued to exist precariously. In 1823 it virtually ceased to exist, but fifteen years later was reorganized. During the territorial period there were neither resources nor patronage to make it succeed as an institution of higher learning.

RELIGIOUS BEGINNINGS—The first form of the Christian religion to gain a footing in Indiana was the Catholic faith, which was introduced among the Indians very early in the French regime and perpetuated among the French inhabitants. St. Xavier's church was planted in Vincennes before Clark's conquest and remains there to the present day. In the early times it was, as described by Henry Cauthorne, the historian of Vincennes, a rude structure made of timbers set on end, picket fashion, without windows and with a dirt floor.

Protestantism was introduced among the settlers of Clark's Grant as early as 1798 when a Baptist church was founded in the neighborhood of Charlestown. As this denomination was the very pioneer in the Protestant field, so, for some years did it gain in strength. By 1809 it was organized into two associations, covering, respectively, the Wabash and the Whitewater districts. Methodism appeared in 1804, also near Charlestown, according to the Rev. F. C. Holliday, with the proselyting of Peter Cartwright and Benjamin Lakin, although the Rev. George K. Hester gives 1803 as the date of the first organization. This sect spread rapidly and during the territorial period circuits were organized pretty well over the settled portions of the country. The Presbyterians founded the "Church of Indiana" in 1806, "the service being held in the barn of Colonel Small, about two miles east of Vincennes." (Edson's "Early Indiana Presbyterianism," p. 41.) The Quakers, or Friends, built their first meeting house on the site of Richmond in 1807 (Young's Wayne County) and soon planted others throughout the upper Whitewater region. Two other sects, both peculiar in character, appeared in Indiana during the period we are covering. These were the "Shakers" and the "Rappites." The first of these settled at "Shakertown" on Busseron Creek, a few miles north of Vincennes some

time prior to the Tippecanoe campaign, as John Tipton in his journal of the march mentions the place. The "Rappites," so named from their leader, George Rapp, were a German colony who held to communism and celibacy. They were the founders of the present New Harmony in Posey County, where they dwelt from 1814 to 1825.

A mere mention of these religious elements and the dates of their introduction is all that comes within the scope of this section. It may be added, however, that the degree of their growth when introduced interprets to a degree the psychology and the status of the people. This is more conspicuously true, perhaps, of Quakerism, Methodism and Presbyterianism. The attitude of the Friends, then as now, was quite distinctive on certain fundamentals of life—on the simplicity of life, on the sovereignty and dignity of the individual, on justice between man and man, and on the doctrine of non-militancy. Methodism made its appeal to the emotional nature, and among those who felt rather than reasoned in religious matters it swept the field like a conflagration. Presbyterianism, while it showed no lack of zeal, stood for intellectualism. It stood for learning and, a little later, was the first agency to found a school (Hanover College) which aimed to produce an educated clergy. Its exponents were among the first educators in the new territory and they, more than any other class brought private libraries into the country. The Baptist church, though at first in the lead, declined in influence, perhaps because of schisms arising from the doctrinal differences that seem to have been particularly bitter in that church. Of the several denominations mentioned, Methodism, as measured by its growth, made the greatest appeal.

CULTURAL BEGINNINGS; THE FIRST NEWS-PAPER—Culture seems a rather strained term for such refinements as we can trace in the territorial period. In view of the fact that many of the residents of Vincennes were persons of education familiar with the culture of the larger centers whence they had emigrated, it is possible that there was an elegant side to society in the little isolated capital, and this was also probably true of Jeffersonville, Charlestown, Salem, Corydon, Madison, Brookville and other towns, though very little actual record of it, is to be found. In a note by Mr. Webster (Webster's Harrison, p. 296) on "Intellectual Life at Vincennes," he points out that "a large number of able lawyers made the Vincennes bar unusually strong." He also speaks of a medical society, organized in 1807, which continued with vigor until long after Statehood; of the "Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society, dating from 1808, and of the Vincennes Library, founded the same year, which contained at the start from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes. As early as 1806 a dramatic organization "The Thespian Society," made its appearance and throughout the territorial years contributed to the gaiety of Vincennes life.

The newspaper, even of those days, might be considered a cultural agent to a limited degree as it not

only disseminated light in the form of news and of political opinion, but afforded a certain outlet for local literary aspirants besides borrowing more or less from the larger literary field for the education of its readers. The first apostle of ideas in this direction was Elihu Stout who, as early as 1804 brought to Vincennes from Kentucky a printing outfit and launched *The Indiana Gazette*. Not a copy of this paper is now in existence so far as is known, as Stout's office was destroyed by fire, but, phoenix-like it sprang into new life, this time as *The Western Sun*, under which name, after various changes of title, it exists to the present day. Prior to and including 1816 five or six other papers are of record, these being *The Western Eagle*, of Madison, in 1813; *The Corydon Gazette*, 1814; *The Plaindealer and Gazette*, Brookville, about 1815; *The Republican Banner*, afterwards the *Indiana Republican*, Madison, 1815, and *The Indiana Register*, Vevay, 1816.. Copies of any of these are very rare or entirely lost, but fortunately files of *The Western Sun* from 1807 have been preserved and are now among the prized possessions of the State Library. Touching many matters of territorial times they are the chief source of information and are valued accordingly by research students. Like all pioneer papers they are provokingly silent on local affairs of a social and intimate nature, but in a literary way we find home talent fostered, particularly in the poet's corner which is maintained under the happy title of "The Poetical Asylum."

POLITICAL BEGINNINGS—One thing that these files particularly reflect is the active interest of the people in political affairs, both local and national. A sense of citizenships harking back to the spirit of '76 and the principles of the founders of the government seems to have permeated the rank and file as it does not today. Another conspicuous quality that throws light on the temper and status of the time, was the truculent animosities between those who differed in political opinions. Fierceness, contempt and personal abuse out of all keeping with the provocation, and served up according to the talents of the belligerent is a common exhibit in the weekly columns. The straightforward, simple honesty and common sense attributed to the pioneers must be taken with a grain of allowance, especially in matters political. From the glimpses we get, log-rolling and demagoguery were quite as pronounced, in proportion to the forces at work, as at the present day, and the successful politician was he who could truckle to the prejudices of the people. The local contests over such questions as slavery in the territory and the division of the territory, were rife with bitterness and acrimony; the "people and the aristocrats," as they came to be classed, were arrayed against each other, with little regard to justice, one toward the other, and bellicose humanity was continually in evidence. In short, the vices of popular government, as we have them today, are not an aftergrowth engrafted upon the patriotic purity of earlier times, but had their birth along with popular government.

MILITARISM—In our chapter on "The Danger Period," in last month's issue, it was stated, in substance, that during the first twelve or thirteen years of the territory's existence the element of danger and violence from without was a factor in the territorial life. This danger, arising from the hostility of the Indians, and which culminated in the war of 1812, was a deterrent to settlement and growth, especially in the war period, when many who were already on the ground temporarily forsook their homes. This situation, following the militarism of the revolutionary times, kept alive the question of a militia system for self-defense. This was Governor Harrison's most famous hobby. In his advocacy of schools for popular education, he pleaded that military branches, to be connected with such schools, be not forgotten. His theory was that even the masters in the lower schools should be obliged to qualify themselves to give instructions in military evolutions, while the Vincennes University should have a professor of tactics, "in which all the sciences connected with the art of war may be taught." (Dillon, p. 449.) He also recommended, at another time, that camps of discipline be established "for instructing those who are already capable of bearing arms"; that there should be professors of tactics in all seminaries, and that "even the amusements of the children should resemble the Gymnasias of the Greeks, that they may grow up in the practice of those exercises which will enable them to bear with the duties of the camp and the labors of the field." (Letter to Governor Scott, of Kentucky.)

The first statutes passed in the territory (1807) include an elaborate militia law covering thirty-eight pages. By its provisions, every able-bodied white male citizen (with certain exemptions), between the ages of eighteen to forty-five years, was compelled to be of the militia and to provide himself with "a good musket, a sufficient bayonet and belt, or a fusée, two spare flints, a knapsack and a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges * * * or a good rifle, knapsack, pouch and powder-horn, with twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder." A dragoon was to furnish his own horse, saddle and bridle, and holster with pistol. Officers were to have a sword or hanger and "esponsos," and to wear "some cheap uniforms at musters." The militia equipment was exempt from seizure in cases of debt. Company musters were to be held every two months; battalion musters once a year, and regimental musters once a year. For failure to attend these musters, officers were subject to a fine of two to twenty dollars and privates to one that might range from one to six dollars, though these could be remitted for good cause shown. The fines were to be applied to the purchase of drums, fife and colors and to the pay of officers. The military training was to be by "the rules and instructions" of Baron Steuben, the famous drill-master of revolutionary days. The exemptions from this militia service were, the judges and clerk of the Supreme Court, the attorney-general,

ministers of the gospel, keepers of jails and "such other persons as are exempt by the law of the United States." By the incorporation act, establishing Vincennes University, the faculty and students of that institution, also, were exempted.

Notwithstanding Governor Harrison's views as to the importance of military training, and the aim at efficiency implied by the long law cited and others that were passed, the people did not run to military zeal. During the war with England, indeed, the spur of necessity developed the military spirit, but prior to that crisis, the status of the militia fell far below the Governor's approval, and after the period of actual danger passed the whole system dwindled in effectiveness until it became a laughing stock.

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND TOWNS—During the territorial period the one large county of Knox was divided and redivided until thirteen covered the various land purchases that the United States had secured within that time. By the re-dividing process, these counties as originally formed, had but little correspondence with the subsequent divisions that continued to bear the names given. The formations in chronological order were:

Clark county, detached from Knox by act of February 3, 1801.

Dearborn, out of Clark, March 7, 1803.

Harrison, out of Knox and Clark, October 11, 1808.

Jefferson, out of Clark and Dearborn, November 23, 1810.

Franklin, out of Dearborn and Clark, November 27, 1810.

Wayne, out of Dearborn and Clark, November 27, 1810.

Warrick, out of Knox, March 9, 1813.

Gibson, out of Knox, March 9, 1813.

Washington, out of Harrison and Clark, December 21, 1813.

Posey, out of Warrick, September 7, 1814.

Perry, out of Gibson and Warrick, September 7, 1814.

Switzerland, out of Dearborn and Jefferson, September 7, 1814. (*Ind. Hist. Soc. Col. v. 3, pp. 73-4.*)

The chief towns that had sprung up and the dates of their founding were:

Vincennes, 1732 (long a disputed question, but this date now accepted); Jeffersonville, 1802; Lawrenceburg, 1802; Brookville, 1807; Corydon, 1808; Charlestown, 1808; Salisbury, 1810; Madison, 1812; New Albany, 1813; Vevay, 1813; Salem, 1814; Centerville, 1814; Rising Sun, 1814; Brownstown, 1815; Richmond, 1816 (*Baskin & Forster Atlas, 1876*). Vallonia, Springville, Clarksville and other small places, some of them long since extinct, also belong to this period.

TERRITORIAL LEADERS—Of the men who attained prominence in Territorial affairs, some became identified with the earlier history of the State and should be noted chiefly in that connection. Others were identified solely with the questions that arose prior to statehood, particularly the acute issue of the legalizing of slavery. Of the first group may be mentioned Jonathan Jennings, William Hendricks, James

Noble, Waller Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Isaac Blackford and Dennis Pennington. Of the second group many more might be named. The major portion of them are unknown to the present generation, but they played their parts in the early formative period and were factors in our history.

William Henry Harrison—By far the most conspicuous figure from 1800 to 1812 was William Henry Harrison, the first Territorial Governor, and afterwards President of the United States. Several duties and responsibilities that were peculiar to the first years of the future State devolved upon Harrison. During the first grade of government he shared with three judges the task of choosing and compiling a code of laws for the Territory. He was invested with autocratic powers that made him a target for the jealous and suspicious critics; and, though history acquits him of any unfair exercise of those powers, he did not escape his harvest of enemies. One of his great services was a series of treaties, whereby he secured from the Indians land amounting to about one-third of the Territory. His knowledge of Indian character and his capability as a military leader were of incalculable value during the danger period of Indian hostilities, and his victory over the tribes at the battle of Tippecanoe was of vast importance and established a fame that brought him into national prominence. In 1812, his official connection with Indiana ceased, he taking the field as a brigadier general in the second war with England. Harrison county, Indiana, is named in his honor.

John Gibson, Secretary of Indiana Territory from 1800 and acting governor from September, 1812, to May, 1813, was a soldier who did good service both during and before the Revolutionary War, on the western frontier. He was a brother-in-law of Logan, the Mingo chief, and the interpreter who received and transmitted to Lord Dunmore, in 1774, the famous speech of Logan's, which is a classic in literature. Gibson's governorship fell at the most trying period—the war period of 1812, when the Indian dangers to our frontier were at their height, and his prompt and vigorous measures stamped him as a man of ability. He left the State in 1816. Gibson county is named for him.

Thomas Posey, Governor from 1813 to 1816, had a military reputation scarcely second to that of Harrison, being a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. President Madison appointed him Governor of Indiana Territory and for three years he served in that capacity, though part of the time his health was so precarious that he was obliged to live at Jeffersonville for the sake of medical attendance, while the seat of government was at Corydon. This somewhat impeded public business and aroused some criticism, but, nevertheless, at the close of his term, the Legislature highly commended his administration. "Many evils," affirmed that body, in its communication, "have been remedied, and we particularly admire the calm, dispassionate, impartial conduct which has produced the salutary effects of quieting the violence of party spirit, harmonizing the interests as well as the feel-

ings of the different parties of the Territory. Under your auspices, we have become one people."

Posey went from Indiana to Illinois, where he died in 1818. Posey county bears his name.

Other individuals, whose specific services are mostly lost in oblivion, should be briefly mentioned. Jesse B. Thomas, speaker of the first Territorial Legislature, was a Marylander, who came to Lawrenceburgh in 1803 and was a lawyer there. He became a professional politician and is ranked in history as one of the kind that are not over-burdened with scruples. John Rice Jones, a Welchman, member of the first Legislative Council and first Attorney General, was an early citizen of Vincennes. He is credited with being a lawyer of unusual ability, a man of fine education, a brilliant speaker and "a perfect master of satire and invective," which latter talent he was not slow to exercise in the political mud-slinging of the day. Others prominent in politics were: Thomas Randolph, third Attorney General, a member of the celebrated Randolph family of Virginia; John Johnson, a Virginian, of Vincennes; Samuel Gwathmey, a Virginian, who held several Territorial offices; General Washington Johnston, a Virginian, and also repeatedly an officeholder; James, John and Charles Baggs, three brothers, Virginians, and residents of Clark's Grant; Luke Decker, a Virginian, farmer and slaveholder; and James Dill, an Irishman, and a party leader of Dearborn county. Not least in this roll would be the name of Elihu Stout, who, as owner and editor of the only newspaper that flourished during most of the Territorial period, wielded a political influence that was, perhaps, second to none.

This list, by no means, pretends to include all those who were active in public matters and who could be regarded as contributing to formative influences. A political interest that was lively to the point of activity, indeed, was characteristic of the period, though of the names that crop out in connection with public functions, the great majority are unattended with any biographical data. Many of these names are mentioned in the Executive Journal of Indiana Territory. (3d Hist. Soc. Coll., v. iii.)

THE NEW STATE

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN 1815—When, on the 14th of December, 1815, the territorial legislature laid before Congress a memorial praying that the way be opened for its admission into the Union of States, it had a population of 63,897, distributed over thirteen counties. There were arguments for and against statehood, the question of an increased tax upon the citizens being an offset to the advantages of independent self-government, and the memorial was not a direct request for admission but for a convention of delegates from the several counties, to be elected by order of Congress, such convention to determine "whether it will be expedient or inexpedient to go into a State government," and be empowered to form "a Constitution and frame of government" if

deemed expedient. The result of this request was an act of Congress, known as the "Enabling Act." As no existing history of Indiana includes, to our knowledge, the text of this important and formative instrument, we here present it in full:

THE "ENABLING ACT"—"An Act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on equal footing with the original States. [Approved April 19, 1816].

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American Congress assembled*, That the inhabitants of the Territory of Indiana be, and they are hereby authorized, to form for themselves a Constitution and State government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said State when formed shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; on the south, by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami river to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west, by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash, from its mouth to a point where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the northwestern shore of the said river; and from thence, by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north, by the said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line, which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio; provided, that the convention hereinafter provided for, when formed, shall ratify the boundaries aforesaid; otherwise, they shall be and remain as now prescribed by the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio; provided, also, that the said States shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the river Wabash, with the State to be formed west thereof, so far as the said river shall form a common boundary to both.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and resided within the said Territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a county or territorial tax; and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the General Assembly of the said Territory, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties within the said Territory, according to the apportionment made by the Legislature thereof, at their last session, to-wit: From the county of Wayne, four representatives; from the county of Franklin, five representatives; from the county of Dearborn, three representatives;

from the county of Switzerland, one representative; from the county of Jefferson, three representatives; from the county of Clark, five representatives; from the county of Harrison, five representatives; from the county of Washington, five representatives; from the county of Knox, five representatives; from the county of Gibson, four representatives; from the county of Posey, one representative; from the county of Warrick, one representative; and from the county of Perry, one representative. And the election for the representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the second Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, throughout the several counties in the said Territory, and shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same penalties, as prescribed by the laws of said Territory, regulating elections therein for the members of the House of Representatives.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the seat of the government of the said Territory on the second Monday of June next; which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient, at that time to form a Constitution and State government for the people within the said Territory; and if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a Constitution or frame of government, which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall then form, for the people of said Territory, a Constitution and State government; Provided, That the same, whenever formed, shall be republican and not repugnant to those articles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, which are declared to be irrevocable between the original States and the people of the States of the territory northwest of the river Ohio; excepting so much of said articles as relates to the boundaries of the States therein to be formed.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the said Territory of Indiana, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention shall be obligatory upon the United States:

"First. That the section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when such section has been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools.

"Second. That all salt springs within the said Territory, and the land reserved for the use of the

same, together with such other lands as may, by the President of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the said salt springs, not exceeding in the whole the quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections, shall be granted to the said State, for the use of the people of the said State, the same to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature of the State shall direct: Provided, The said Legislature shall never sell or lease the same, for a longer period than ten years at any one time.

"Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said Territory, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of December next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said State, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said State under the direction of Congress.

"Fourth. That one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning and vested in the Legislature of the said State, be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said Legislature.

"Fifth. That four sections of land be, and the same are hereby granted to the said State, for the purpose of fixing their seat of government thereon, which four sections shall, under the direction of the Legislature of said State, be located at any time in such township and range as the Legislature aforesaid may select, on such lands as may hereafter be acquired by the United States from the Indian tribes within said Territory: Provided, That such location shall be made prior to the public sale of the lands of the United States, surrounding such location: And, provided always, That the five foregoing propositions herein offered are on the conditions, that the convention of the said State shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable, without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by the United States, from and after the first day of December next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by order or under any authority of the State, whether for State, county or township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale."

ANALYSIS—A comparison between the Enabling Act and the ordinance of 1787 is not without interest, as the two instruments are fundamental and fix the foundation for our State. The latter determines for all time the general form of government, the civil rights of citizens and an educational policy, and it defines certain boundaries for States that may be carved out of the Northwest Territory. The Enabling Act fixed the boundaries of the proposed State, modifying in two instances the definition as set forth in the ordinance. The latter made the west boundary the Wabash river from the Ohio to Vincennes and a

straight north and south line beginning at Vincennes. As by this the meanders of the river northward from Vincennes were west of the line, a long, irregular tract, broadest in Sullivan and Vigo counties, was thrown into Illinois. The modification was that this line, instead of extending to Vincennes, begins at the river at a point in Vigo county where it finally leaves the line, thus making the stream the boundary from that point to the Ohio.

On the north the ordinance had designated the southern extremity of Lake Michigan as the latitude for the dividing east and west line should a State to the north be erected. The later act fixed this divid-



The first published map of Indiana State. The same territory is occupied as at the time of the admission, but by this date seven more counties were created by subdivision.

ing line ten miles farther north. The writer has never seen any statement as to the reason for this, but it was probably for the purpose of giving this State the opportunity of lake ports.

The good will of the ordinance, which stipulated that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," was substantially and generously backed by the act which donated outright one-thirty-sixth of all the land in the Territory for the general use of schools, besides one entire township for a seminary of higher learning. It also donated all the salt springs with certain adjacent lands, and four sections for a site for the capital. Finally, it donated five per cent. of the proceeds from the sale of all lands, to be applied to the building of roads and

canals. On the whole, it looks like a pretty liberal dower, and the chief return exacted was that the lands sold by the government should be tax-free for five years.

ORDINANCE OF ACCEPTANCE—The convention authorized by this act decided that the contemplated statehood was "expedient," and under date of June 29, 1816, it submitted to Congress the following ordinance of acceptance:

"Be it ordained by the Representatives of the people of the Territory of Indiana, in convention met at Corydon, on Monday, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen, That we do, for ourselves and our posterity, agree, determine, declare and ordain that we will, and do hereby, accept the propositions of the Congress of the United States, as made and contained in their act of the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, entitled, 'An act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a State government and Constitution, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.'

"And we do, further, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby ratify, confirm and establish the boundaries of the said State of Indiana, as fixed, prescribed, laid down and established in the Act of Congress aforesaid; and we do also, further, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby agree, determine, declare and ordain, that each and every tract of land sold by the United States, lying within the said State, and which shall be sold from and after the first day of December next, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by order, or under any authority of the said State of Indiana, or by or under the authority of the General Assembly thereof, whether for State, county or township, or any other purpose whatsoever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale of any such tract of land; and we do, moreover, for ourselves and our posterity, hereby declare and ordain that this ordinance, and every part thereof, shall forever be and remain irrevocable and inviolate, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, first had and obtained for the alteration thereof, or any part thereof.

"JONATHAN JENNINGS,
President of the Convention.

"Attest:

"WILLIAM HENDRICKS, Secretary.

"June 29, 1816."

The State was formally admitted to the Union December 11, 1816, though the State government actually began with the qualifying of the State officers on November 7.

FEDERAL ACTS RELATING TO INDIANA—The federal acts relating to the territory now including Indiana, up to the Enabling Act, which concerns Indiana alone, were, the Ordinance of 1787; two supplementary acts respecting the government, passed in 1789 and 1792; an act to divide the territory in 1800, and another for further division in 1809; and, finally,

the Enabling Act. The Ordinance of 1787 was the great formative instrument of the whole territory, out of which five States were made. The acts of 1789 and 1792 are of minor historical importance. The acts of division have a historical bearing of interest to one who wishes to trace the preliminary stages through which we have passed. The Enabling Act is distinctive as revealing the attitude and policy of the nation toward statehood. The full text of

these and of Virginia's acts relative to the cession of the territory to the United States may be found in the "Legislative and State Manual for 1899-1900." For some reason, probably oversight, the legislative memorial asking for the Enabling Act is not included in this volume, but it may be found in large part in Dillon, p. 554. These references are given because more accessible than the Federal and State documents.

(To be Continued)

UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF INDIANA

By ROWLAND EVANS

United States Courts for the District of Indiana— The courts of the United States for the District of Indiana were established by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1817. Three days later, Benjamin Parke was appointed the first district judge. He was a native of New Jersey, who, in 1801, removed to Vincennes and afterwards to Salem, Ind. He was a captain under William Henry Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was prominent in the territorial government and a member of the Constitution Convention that framed our first Constitution. He served until his death, July 13, 1835.

From 1817 until 1825, the court was held at the old Capitol at Corydon, Ind. The record books, which are still well preserved and in the custody of Noble C. Butler, clerk, exhibit interesting and varied, though comparatively unimportant litigation, during Judge Parke's administration. The common law and chancery pleadings with technical verbosity, as recorded in the plain, old-fashioned handwriting of Henry Hurst, the first clerk of the courts, are curious mementos of obsolete and cumbersome judicial procedure. The first case recorded was that of *United States vs. Andrew Hilton*, on May 4, 1819, an indictment prosecuted by Thomas H. Blake, district attorney, charging that the defendant did "deal in and sell to a certain Charles Dewey" domestic distilled spirituous liquors without having paid the tax, at the town of Liverpool, Daviess county. There was a trial by jury and a verdict of not guilty. It does not appear whether the Dewey mentioned in the indictment was the same Charles Dewey who, in 1825, was appointed United States District Attorney and afterwards for many years was a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The last case at Corydon was *Cuthbert Bullitt vs. Richard M. Heth's Administrators*, a *scire facias* on a judgment in debt amounting to \$1,031.25, which, on November 6, 1824, was dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

In January, 1825, the federal courts were removed to Indianapolis. The first case tried in this city was on January 5, 1825, and is entitled *United States vs.*

Sundry Goods, Wares and Merchandise. It was a libel of information filed by Charles Dewey, the then district attorney, for the confiscation of a varied assortment of goods, including liquor, seized from William H. Wallace, for illegal trading with the Indian tribes on the northwest side of the river Tippecanoe. There was a judgment forfeiting the goods and awarding one-half to the United States and one-half to Edward McCartney, the informer. An appeal was prayed to the Supreme Court, but does not appear to have been perfected.

Jesse Lynch Holman, the second district judge, was commissioned September 16, 1835, and held office until his death, March 28, 1842. He was born in Danville, Ky., in 1784, and studied law in the office of Henry Clay, coming to Indiana in 1808. He was a territorial circuit judge, and afterwards, from 1816 to 1830, judge of the Indiana Supreme Court. It is said that Judge Holman, in addition to his judicial labors, served as a Baptist clergyman in Aurora, from 1834 until his death.

The third district judge for Indiana, Elisha Mills Huntington, was commissioned May 2, 1842, and



Old U. S. court house and postoffice building at Indianapolis occupied until 1904.

served until his death, October 26, 1862. He was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1806, and removed to Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar. He was prosecuting attorney in 1829, circuit judge in 1831, and commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington in 1841.

During Judge Huntington's administration an interesting case was tried under the fugitive slave law. In the year 1845, Vaughan, a citizen of Missouri, sued Williams for rescuing slaves of the plaintiff after the plaintiff had found and arrested them in a cabin near Noblesville. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, required fugitive slaves to be returned only when claimed in one of the thirteen original States. The circuit justice ruled, however, that the Constitution of the United States operated to repeal any provisions of the ordinance repugnant to its terms, when Indiana was admitted into the Union, and, the provision of the Federal Constitution requiring the return of fugitive slaves escaping from one State into another being paramount, the obligation to return them was binding if the plaintiff successfully established his title. The evidence in the case developed that the slaves, Sam, Mariah and child, were purchased by the plaintiff from a man named Tipton in Missouri, and that Tipton, having prior to the sale of the slaves moved with them into Illinois, remained in that State the statutory time required to gain a residence, and having also voted and exercised the rights of a citizen of that state prior to the sale to Vaughan, the slaves became free under the laws of Illinois and therefore Vaughan had no title. The jury, so instructed, returned a verdict for the defendant. [Vaughan v. Williams, 3 McLean 530.]

Judge Huntington was succeeded by Caleb Blood Smith, a native of Boston, who studied law at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Connersville, Ind., from whence he removed to Indianapolis. Judge Smith was influential in procuring Lincoln's nomination and was Secretary of the Interior in Lincoln's cabinet, which position he resigned to accept the district judgeship on December 22, 1862. He was a man of remarkable oratorical powers. After serving a little over one year, he died, and Albert Smith White, of Lafayette, was his successor; but White held the office only a few months, dying at Stockwell, Ind., September 4, 1864.

President Lincoln then appointed David McDonald, who took the oath of office December 13, 1864. Judge McDonald was a professor of law in the Indiana University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was also author of "McDonald's Treatise," a work on practice, which for many years was relied upon, and is to this day esteemed by many a most useful textbook to guide the logic of the practitioner and the judgment of the justices to "turn upon the poles of truth."

It was during Judge McDonald's administration that the military commission, composed of Brevet-Major General Alvin P. Hovey and others, convened

in the United State court room and tried Harrison H. Dodd, William A. Bowles, Andrew Humphreys, Horace Heffren, Lambdin P. Milligan and Stephen Horsey, leaders of the Indiana branch of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The conspiracy embraced an alleged scheme for an armed uprising of rebel sympathizers, the liberation of prisoners of war at Camp Morton and other military prisons in Ohio and Illinois, the assassination of Governor Morton, and the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy, to be composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky. The prisoners were confined in cells in the Postoffice building, except Dodd, who, upon his parol, was allowed, while his trial was in progress, to occupy a room on the third floor, from which, about 4 o'clock in the morning of October 7, 1864, he escaped through a window by means of a rope fastened to his bed. Friends who visited him had furnished him with a ball of twine which he utilized to draw up a rope from the outside. The street lamps near the Federal building had been darkened to conceal his exit. He went to Canada and remained there until the Supreme Court of the United States released his co-conspirator, Milligan, on *habeas corpus* proceedings. Dodd afterwards became a prominent Republican politician in Wisconsin. After Milligan had been found guilty and sentenced to death, application was made by his counsel, Major J. W. Gordon, to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge McDonald and Circuit Justice Swayne, who heard the application, being unable to agree, certified the questions involved to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the jurisdiction of the military tribunal was denied. The case is a leading one on the subject of the jurisdiction of military tribunals and the power of civil courts to review their judgments upon writs of *habeas corpus*. [In re Milligan, 4 Wallace 2.]

Until May 10, 1869, there were no circuit judges, the work of the circuit court being divided between the justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, and the district judge. John McLean was the first Supreme Court justice assigned to duty in this circuit, followed by Justices Noah H. Swayne, David Davis, John M. Harlan, Melville W. Fuller, and Henry S. Brown. In 1869, the act providing for circuit judges was passed, and Thomas H. Drummond, of Illinois, was appointed to that office by President Grant.

Walter Q. Gresham was appointed district judge to succeed Judge McDonald, and commissioned September 1, 1869. In 1882, he resigned and became Postmaster General in the cabinet of President Arthur, and was succeeded by William Allen Woods, of Goshen. Judge Gresham was appointed circuit judge October 28, 1884, after the resignation of Judge Drummond. Judge Woods continued as district judge until the creation of the Circuit Court of Appeals, when, on March 17, 1892, he was commissioned circuit judge by President Harrison, and subsequently became, and was at the time of his death, on June 29, 1901, the presiding judge of the United States

Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

To fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Woods to the bench of the Circuit Court of Appeals, John H. Baker, of Goshen, was appointed district judge and served until December 18, 1902, when his resignation took effect. Judge Baker tendered his resignation to the President on May 1, 1902, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor, shortly after his son, Francis E. Baker, was appointed by President Roosevelt circuit judge in place of Judge Woods. Francis E. Baker, who, at the time of his appointment by President Roosevelt, was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was commissioned January 21, 1902, as judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and is now in office.

After the resignation of Judge John H. Baker, Albert B. Anderson, of Crawfordsville, was appointed

district judge on December 8, 1902, and qualified on December 18, 1902, and is now in office.

(To be Continued)



U. S. court and postoffice building, Indianapolis, completed in 1904

FIRST GOOD ROAD BUILDER IN INDIANA

By GAVIN L. PAYNE

The State of Indiana possessed, up to the time of the World's Fair at Chicago, a relic, which would have been of particular interest now, in light of the wide movement for a good roads system. This was the first wooden plow used in road building in the State. It was a very substantial implement, and showed signs of unusually good workmanship, notwithstanding it was a home-made affair of pioneer days. Horatio Byfield, of Jefferson county, was the maker and the user of this big plow, which turned up the soil for roads north of Madison about the year 1816, or in the spring in 1817. Mr. Byfield had come down the Ohio river on a flatboat at the opening of the new State, and after first inspecting land in Clark county, settled in Jefferson county, where he entered a homestead south of Dupont and built his log cabin. In the early thirties, he supplanted the old log cabin with a pretentious two-story brick house, which is still standing. His land holding increased to three hundred acres, and in ante-bellum days, the old Byfield place was a scene of much hospitality. Mr. Byfield was one of the original advocates of internal improvements, and he lent a practical hand by building this plow and making a road to Madison. The old plow was stored away in the big barn until

the late William Wesley Woollen, formerly City Controller of Indianapolis, who knew the Byfield family intimately, discovered it and presented it to the State Museum, where the plow, properly placarded, reposed for many years. In 1893, it was taken to the Indiana building at the Chicago World's Fair, as an interesting feature of that exhibit, and from there it carelessly disappeared. A theory is that in the chill autumn days, vandals took the old plow and fed the fireplace with it.

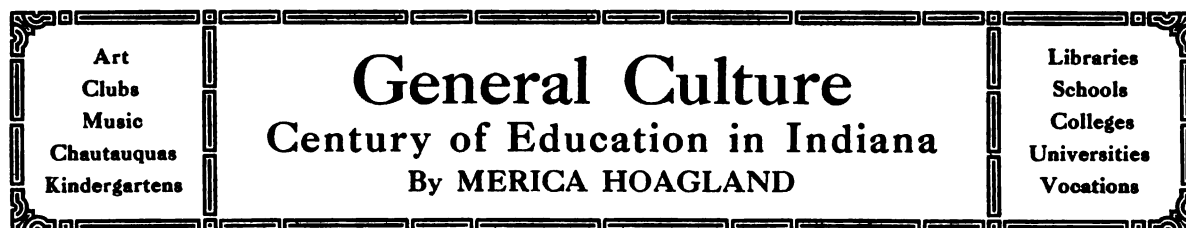
Mr. Byfield was a well-known character in southern Indiana. It was related of him in a sketch by Mr. Woollen that in one famine year, Mr. Byfield's fine farm yielded corn abundantly and he was offered extravagant cash prices for it by buyers from along the river. Instead of selling, he distributed his entire crop among his neighbors for miles around, taking their two and three year plain notes for the corn. In this wise much distress was averted and the neighborhood had corn for seeding. The late Wm. H. English and Mr. Byfield were friends and when Mr. English came to Indianapolis and made realty investments that enabled him to accumulate several millions before he died, he urged Mr. Byfield to sell his

large farm and come to the capital city. Mr. Byfield, however, after a trip to the new capital, could see few possibilities to the place.

Of Mr. Byfield's large family, but two are living, Mrs. Mary B. Payne and Whitcomb Byfield, of Indianapolis. Among his grandchildren are Gavin L.

Payne, of Indianapolis, and Charles Byfield, assistant postmaster at Indianapolis.

The old Byfield farm is now in the family of ex-Senator W. A. Guthrie, and still standing on the old place is a tract of the original forest, to which the axe is even yet a stranger.



Indiana Libraries.—In territorial times, when our Hoosier pioneers were struggling with their preservation-of-life problems, they not only were intelligent enough to establish schools and seminaries, but what is more remarkable, were wise enough to recognize the value of good reading and to devise means to obtain it.

When, in 1816, the first State constitution was adopted at Corydon, our State's first capital, the provisions for county libraries included in the constitution, placed Indiana almost one hundred years in advance of other States. True, it has taken almost a century of science and invention for this State to realize the full benefits of a county library system. Telephones, trolley lines, automobiles, parcels post and library science, all the present methods of communication and expert librarianship as well as a desire on the people's part to read, are necessary to render practical the county library system. Our pride and wonder is that, antedating all the recent traveling libraries, county libraries, etc., the success of which are contingent upon the modern methods of travel, transportation and library training; the pioneer dwellers of Indiana, in the beginning stamped the "library habit" upon our State and through each decade in our State's history, we have sought to realize this dream of our forefathers.

Scarcely had Indiana entered upon its statehood when the lawmakers concerned themselves with the plan to establish a State library. Thus, upon the earliest statute books of the territory and the State may be found provisions for the various types of libraries which today are maintained in seventy-seven counties of Indiana.

From a paper prepared by Dr. Horace Ellis when president of Vincennes University, we learn something of the first circulating library organized in Indiana. In historic old Vincennes, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, a notable assemblage of men gathered with purpose scarcely less exalted than that which animated the founders of Harvard University. The central figure of the group was General William Henry Harrison, whose face, bronzed by his Indian campaigns, was now aglow with this new

patriotism-of-peace plan, to disseminate good literature among the dwellers in this new Indiana country. Others, notable for their participation in the making of Indiana, were present at the meeting held at William Hay's home, July 20, 1806, when a number of citizens of Vincennes and vicinity met to promote the formation of a circulating library. A stock company was organized, called The Vincennes Library Company. Shares of stock were issued. On August 23, 1806, at this original "book shower," W. Buntin presented a number of books, the first probably offered for circulating library purposes in Indiana.

The first librarian was Peter Jones, who was also auditor of the territory and keeper of a tavern. The meetings of the shareholders were held at "Jones' Inn."

Library Lottery.—In 1815, the Vincennes Library Company, emulating the Vincennes University, arranged a lottery, when books and clocks were offered as prizes. The progress of this affords interesting reading, as human nature is the same whether concerned with affairs in early Vincennes or present-day Indianapolis. When Vincennes University was incorporated on November 29, 1806, the Territorial Legislature vested authority in the trustees of the university by means of which they might raise funds not to exceed \$20,000. The trustees claimed this as a vested right as late as 1883, when the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision that there could be no vested right in a lottery. Citizens of Indiana prior to this decision, bought tickets and took chances as freely as did others in the famous Louisiana lottery.

Thus, when Indiana was struggling for its initial existence as an abiding place, probably nine-tenths of the American citizens within its borders could read and write. These gave evidence of their appreciation of libraries, appropriately termed the "people's universities."

CLUBS.

Indiana Union of Literary Clubs.—Since it is customary to celebrate founder's days in various institutions which have had a part in the State's intellectual development, Indiana has every reason to

observe club founders' days, for not only was the Minerva Club at New Harmony the first woman's club organized in this country, but the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs was the first state organization of clubs in the United States. True, the "Union," shorn of its men's clubs, has been merged into the Federation, but it proved to be a tower of strength to the latter organization.

When, in the fall of 1889, Mrs. Coburn, president of the Indianapolis Woman's Club, requested the executive committee, of which Miss Elizabeth Nicholson was chairman, to provide the program for President's Day, there was set in motion, forces which have wrought mightily for intellectual freedom and the strengthening of the social fabric of Indiana. The executive committee, feeling that good would result from becoming better acquainted with the work of other societies invited delegates to meet with the Indianapolis Woman's Club on October 4, 1889. The promptness with which delegates responded and the number of clubs that came to notice, showed that the time was ripe for the union of the literary clubs of our State. Mrs. Coburn, in her address of welcome, expressed the hope that the meeting might result in a closer union of the women of the State, the better and more effective work that comes from strong organization and mutual help.

In creating this first State organization of clubs in the United States, the influence of members of Friends societies is discernible and we naturally find that three Richmond clubs, the Cycle, Aftermath and Tuesday Clubs co-operated, through their committees, with the original executive committee, acting in provisory capacity. Miss Emma Zeller, the first secretary, has recorded the fact that Miss Elizabeth Nicholson originated the idea of the State "Union of Literary Clubs." Miss Nicholson in turn says that upon the executive committee, of which Mrs. Edson, Mrs. Eaglesfield, Mrs. Holliday and Mrs. Spruance were also members, rests the responsibility for the Union. The first convention of the new organization was held at Richmond, June, 1890, when fifty delegates were present and adopted the constitution and by-laws. The constitution and by-laws of Sorosis Club and the Quincy Illinois Club were used as guides in preparing the Indiana plan of organization. The object of the "Union" was "the discussion, in open annual meeting of all questions pertaining to social, educational and literary matters."

To trace the influence of this club movement in art, education, libraries, social welfare and legislation with their various ramifications will be our endeavor.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY II.

State Seminary Becomes Indiana College.—While the constitution of 1816 provided for a "system of education, ascending in regular gradation from township schools to a State university"; economic conditions, as evidenced by legislative enactments, somewhat retarded the "ascending." Thus, Indiana College came into existence as the best expedient in the transition period of our educational progress. Later,

when the law and medical departments were added, the "University" embodied in our organic law became a reality.

To make the college "respectable, or indeed useful," it was deemed necessary to appoint a president, three professors and one or more assistants or tutors. These constituted the faculty of the college to enforce the rules and regulations for the government of the students and to grant "such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences as were usually granted and conferred in other colleges in America."

Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., president of Washington College, Pennsylvania, was appointed president of Indiana College and gave instruction in polite literature, political economy, mental and moral philosophy. Professors Hall and Harney, instructors in the State Seminary, were retained in the college, and Mr. W. H. Stockwell was made superintendent of the preparatory department. It was specifically stated that no member of the faculty or officer of the college should ever be required to profess any religious opinions. Later, legislative inquiry was made as to alleged religious bias and the assurance was given by the trustees that the members of the board belonged to different religious denominations of Christians.

When Henry Clay was invited to deliver a commencement address the invitation was termed by a Democrat as "an iniquitous intent to seize the college of the state as a theater for the enactment of their partisan schemes." Henry Clay declined.

In the preparatory department, the pupils were taught arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, elementary Latin and Greek. The collegiate course of study included Latin, Greek, composition themes, mathematics, mental and moral philosophy, evidences of Christianity, rhetoric, logic, political economy and the constitution of the United States. All members of the college were engaged on Saturdays with exercises in oratory, elocution and composition. It is little wonder that many Hoosiers of the thirties became imbued with the idea of excelling in oratorical arts. Thus were our Indiana youths instructed "in the American learned and foreign languages, the useful arts, sciences and literature," as taught in the Indiana College. The library numbered some four or five hundred books, which Dr. Wylie probably secured by donation.

Board and lodging were obtained for a dollar and a quarter, or one dollar and a half per week. An additional contingent fee of one dollar being required for "wood and sweeping." These items were probably eliminated by many of the students, who "came to Bloomington generally on their own resources, depending on money they had earned or borrowed." The rooms for the accommodation of students in the new college building diminished their expenses and afforded improved opportunities for advancement in study and for the cultivation of the "college spirit," so necessary to all such higher institutions of learning. This college building, as may be seen in the early illustrations, is described as resembling "an

old-fashioned New England cotton mill," but it probably afforded adequate space and equipment for the needs of the growing institution.

Some sixty students were first enrolled. Though this number decreased when Professors Hall and Harney resigned, the attendance after the reorganization steadily increased.

Absolute control of the college was vested in a board of fifteen trustees, who were made self-perpetuating. To these trustees were transferred the money derived from the land sales in Monroe and Gibson counties, which, it was stipulated, should "forever remain a permanent fund."

The demand for instruction in law and medicine finally induced the General Assembly, by an act passed February 25, 1838, to enlarge the scope of the institution, and Indiana College thus became Indiana University.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, INDIANAPOLIS.

Administration.—Under the wise management of the Board of Trustees and the able administration of Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, President; the Teacher's College of Indianapolis has become one of the most favorably known teacher-training schools of the United States and occupies a unique position in the City of Indianapolis. It has also wielded an undaunted influence in the betterment of the social welfare as well as of the educational conditions of Indiana. The officers are Mrs. C. F. Sayles, President; Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Vice-President; Mrs. W. W. Critchlow, Secretary; Mrs. George W. Hufford, Treasurer. Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker is President of the College. The above officers with the following, constitute the Board of Trustees: Mrs. John B. Elam, Mrs. J. George Mueller, Mrs. R. S. Tucker. The Advisory Council is comprised of the following members: F. M. Ayers, John N. Carey, E. W. Clippinger, Charles E. Coffin, Charles W. Fairbanks, Charles A. Greathouse, Albert Metzger, O. D. Odell, Samuel M. Ralston, G. A. Schnull, Warren H. Simmons, Thomas Spann, Thomas Taggart, Clemens Vonnegut. The Legal Adviser is Mr. John B. Elam.

Organization.—Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, the President of Teachers College and Supt. of the Free Kindergarten Schools of Indianapolis since their organization in 1882, was born and educated in Philadelphia. After her marriage to the late Mr. Louis Blaker, she was called to Indianapolis by Mr. A. C. Shortridge, to establish a Kindergarten in the Hadley-Roberts Academy. Later she organized the System of Free Kindergartens in Indianapolis which has received the endorsement of Indianapolis citizens and the substantial support of the General Assembly of Indiana. Teachers College of Indianapolis was first founded in 1882 under the name of Kindergarten Normal Training School which later was changed to the Indiana Kindergarten and Primary Normal Training School. In 1893 the name was again changed to the Teachers College of Indianapolis. The President of the first Board of Trustees was Mrs. Stanton J. Peele.

Mrs. Lois J. Hafford has been a member of the Board, continually since its organization.

Purpose and Training.—The aim of the school during its formative period was the training of Kindergartners. While this is still continued as an essential department of the teacher-training, the courses of instruction now included in the curriculum of the College, are not only arranged for the training of Kindergartners and Grade School Teachers, but also afford the specialized training so necessary to the teachers of Domestic Science, Art, Music and Manual Work. In 1907 the Teachers College was fully accredited by the State Board of Education and thus has obtained official recognition. In addition, the students are also fitted for Play Ground work, for teaching defective children and for work in social settlements.

The course of study includes: Philosophy of Education, English Composition and Literature, Modern Languages, Principles and Methods of teaching

Biology, Geography, Sanitation and Preventive Medicine, Froebel method, Bible literature, Book binding, Domestic Science, History of Education, Art of Story Telling, Reading and Expression, Public School Music and Drawing, Physical Education, History, Civics, Arith-



Teachers' College, Indianapolis

metic. The members of the faculty are graduates of colleges and special schools of Pedagogy and are well qualified for their important work.

During the thirty-two years of its existence some 3,000 students have received diplomas while at least double that number have taken partial courses and work in certificate courses. Graduates of Teachers College of Indianapolis have been and now are engaged in the pursuit of their professions in the following countries: England, Japan, China, India, South Africa, Porto Rico and Cuba. They are also found in all parts of the United States including Hawaii and Alaska.

Building and Equipment.—Largely through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Rena S. Tucker and Mrs. Eliza A. Blaker, the funds for the Teachers College building were secured, a lot valued at \$9,000 was purchased at the northeast corner of Alabama and Twenty-third streets and a building costing forty thousand dollars was erected. An adequate equipment has been installed at an expense of \$10,000 not including a well selected library endowed with some twelve thousand dollars. Recently Mrs. Tucker's plan for the College Dormitory has been put into operation, the ground adjacent to the college has been purchased and the erection of the building will soon

be begun as Mrs. Blaker and the Board members are meeting with gratifying response to their canvass for Dormitory funds.

It has been the writer's privilege to be a frequent visitor at the Teachers College and to be present at lectures, entertainments, weekly games, etc., etc. The

indomitable energy and rare executive ability manifested by the efficient President and the esprit de corps of her able faculty makes possible the cultural advancements of the earnest students who are receiving this special training as mothers, teachers and friends.



Dublin Convention.—In our last issue appeared the account of the resolution offered by Amanda M. Way, the Mother of Woman Suffrage in Indiana and active agent of the "Underground Railway." This resolution was adopted by the anti-slavery meeting held at Greensboro in 1851. Henry county thus became the birthplace of the "Woman's Rights" movement in Indiana. To Wayne county, however, must be given the honor of holding the first "Woman's Rights" meeting in the State, for it was at Dublin that the first convention was held in October, 1851. Thus, October becomes the anniversary of the organized effort to secure woman suffrage for Indiana.

Amanda M. Way, Joel Davis and Fanny Hiatt were the members of the committee appointed at Greensboro to make the necessary arrangements for this first meeting.

The convention was called to order (probably by Miss Way), and the following officers chosen: Hannah Hiatt, president; Amanda M. Way, vice president; Henry Hiatt, secretary. Miss Way made the opening address and in her direct and forceful manner, introduced the object of the convention and called for "a full, free and candid discussion of the legal and social position of women." The meetings continued for two days and were productive of wide influence. Henry C. Wright was one of the eloquent speakers at the evening sessions which were largely attended. Though Mary F. Thomas, of North Manchester, could not be present, she wrote a letter "urging all who believed in woman's rights to be firm and outspoken. She encouraged young ladies to enter trades and professions to fit themselves in some way for pecuniary independence," and closed by saying: "Although a wife, mother and housekeeper, with all that means, I am studying medicine and expect to practice, if I live."

Resolutions Adopted October, 1851.—Nothing that may be written concerning this historic suffrage meeting can equal the statements which appear below as adopted by the Dublin convention of 1851. It presents sound arguments for the present as it did for the past: "Resolved, That all laws and customs having for their perpetuation, the only plea that they

are time-honored, which in anyway infringe on woman's equal rights, cramp her energies, cripple her efforts, or place her before the eyes of her family, or the world as an inferior, are wrong and should be immediately abolished.

"Resolved, That the avenues to gain in all their varieties should be as freely opened to women as they now are to men.

"Resolved, That the rising generation of boys and girls should be educated together in the same schools and colleges and receive the same kind and degree of education.

"Resolved, That woman should receive for equal labor, equal pay with man.

"Resolved, That as the qualifications for citizenship in this country are based on capacity and morality and as the sexes in their mental condition are equal, therefore woman should enjoy the same rights of citizenship (as) man."

Charter Members.—An association was formed as a result of this meeting. The constitution adopted was signed by the following persons: Amanda M. Way, Minerva Maulsby, Jane Morrow, Agnes Cook, Rebecca Shreves, Rebecca Williams, Wilson D. Schoolly, Samuel Mitchell, Edna Ann Smith, Dr. O. P. Baer, Mrs. O. P. Baer, Hannah Birdsall, Melissa J. Diggs, Hannah Hiatt, James P. Way, B. F. Diggs, Mary B. Birdsall, Fanny Hiatt, Henry Hiatt, Thomas Birdsall, Elizabeth Hoover, Elijah C. Wright, Elizabeth Wright, A. W. Pruyne, Dr. Mary F. Thomas, Dr. Owen Thomas, Emi B. Swank, Joel P. Davis, Lydia P. Davis, Thurseay A. Way, Rebecca A. C. Murray.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

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MAX R. HYMAN, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1914.

[SEAL]

H. F. STEVENSON,
Notary Public.

My commission expires March 5th, 1917.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIANA

Autographs and Brief Biographies of

LIVING MEN AND WOMEN OF INDIANA

Who Have Acquired Distinction in Various Activities that Have Contributed to the State's Progress

TO BE PUBLISHED IN

The Centennial Hand Book of Indiana NOW IN PREPARATION

WILLIAM D BYNUM, ex-congressman, born Newberry, Ind. June 26, 1846; adm bar 1869; pract law Washington, Ind. 1869-81; Indpls since 1881; city atty Wash, Ind. 1871; mayor 1875-9; mem Ind legis 1882-3 (speaker 1883); mem Congress 1885-95; mem Comm to revise U S laws; active in orgn Nat Gold-stand Dem party 1896; res Indpls.

CHARLES W FAIRBANKS, ex-Vice President U S, born Union Co, O. May 11, 1852; A B Ohio Wesleyan Univ 1872; A M 1875 (LL D 1901); LL D Baker Univ 1903; 1a State 1903; Northwestern 1903; agt Asse Press 1872-4; adm Ohio bar 1874; U S Sen 1897-1903; elect V P U S 1904; mem Jt high Brit-Am Commn 1898; trustee Ohio Weslyn, Am and DePauw Univs; regent Smithsonian Inst; res Indpls.

HARRY S NEW, born Indpls, Dec 31, 1868; att Butler Univ 1877; propr Indpls Journal 1878-1903; State Senator 1896-1900; elect mem Rep Nat Comm at Phila 1900; re-elect till 1912; declined re-elect; vice-chm 1906, chm 1907; Capt. A A G, 3d brig 2d div 7th Army Corps Span Am war; now pres Bedford Stone and Cons Co, Indpls.

WM E ENGLISH, born "Englishton Park," Scott Co, Ind, Nov 3, 1854; att N W Christian Univ (now Butler), LL B; mem Ind Leg 1879-80; mem Congress 1883-85; Pres Indpls Park Bd 1898; Pres Indpls Bd Safety 1901-2; ex-Pres Indpls Comm Club; Capt and A D C Staff Gen Wheeler, Santiago camp, Span Am War; staff Gov Ind; del to three Nat polit convs; author Hist of Masonry, etc; res Indpls.

MARTIN M HUGG, lawyer, born Indpls, Mch 17, 1858; grad law dept Mich Univ 1879; Dept Pros 1884-5; State Senator Marion Co, 1896-1904; County Attorney 1901-5; res Indpls.

LEW SHANK, born Indpls, Jan 23, 1872; att pub sch and Shtrdge High sch, Indpls; elect Recorder Marion Co 1902-6; elect Mayor Indpls 1910-14; engaged in business in Indpls since 1896; lecturer "High Cost of Living" tour U S 1914; res Indpls.

JOHN C CHANEY, lawyer, born in Columbiana Co, O, 1854; came to Lafayette Tp, Allen Co, Ind, when a child; grad Ascension Sem, Sullivan Co, Ind, 1874; grad Law Sch, Cincinnati Univ, LL B, 1882; five years Supt Schls, Farmersburg and Worthington, Ind; mem 59th and 60th Congress from Ind; res Sullivan, Ind.

WILLIAM L TAYLOR, lawyer, born Wolcottville, Ind; att pub sch Wolcottville; grad Law Sch Ind Univ; City Atty Indpls 1885-91; Atty Gen Ind 1898-1902; donated Taylor Bathing Pool to city 1908; res Indpls.

ROBERT W MCBRIDE, lawyer, born Richland Co, O, Jan 25, 1842; att Kirksville, Ia, acad; adm bar 1867; Judge Circ Ct 35th Jud Circ, Ind, 1882-8; Just Supr Ct, Ind, 1890-93; dir & couns loan dept State Life Ins Co; mem Union Lt Grd, Ohio (Lincoln's body guard); capt, lt-col, col 3d Reg Ind N G; author, "Personal Recollections Abraham Lincoln," etc; res Indpls.

W H H MILLER, ex-Attorney General U S, born Augusta, N Y, Sep 6, 1840; A B Hamilton Coll 1865 (LL D 1889); Lt 84th Ohio vols 1862; adm bar 1865; pract Ft Wayne 1866-74; Indpls 1874-89 in partnership with Gen Benj Harrison; U S Atty Gen 1889-93 Pres Harrison's cabinet; pract Indpls since 1893; res Indpls.

W W THORNTON, lawyer and author, born Logansport, Ind, June 27, 1851; att Smithsonian Coll, Logansport; LL B Mich Univ 1876; dept atty-gen Ind 1880-2; author: Statutory Construction (Ind) 1887; Ind Practice Code 1888; Lost Wills 1890; Rev Statutes Ind 1897; Ind Negligence 1908, etc; res Indpls.

W. D. Bynum
Charles W. Fairbanks
Wm E English
Harry S. New
Martin M. Hugg
Lew Shank
John C. Chaney
William L. Taylor
Robert W. McBride
W. H. H. Miller
W. W. Thornton

- LOUIS HOLLWEG**, business man, born near Westphalia, Germany, July 27, 1840; attd Gymnasium Soest Germany; came to America in 1860; three months in Cleveland and came to Indianapolis Jan 7, 1861; estb firm Louis Hollweg, later Hollweg & Reese, Jan 1868; mem firm Hibben, Hollweg & Co; V-P C U Tele Co & New Long Dist Co; V-P Indpls Charity Assn; Treas League 1914; res Indpls.
- J GEORGE MUELLER**, business man, born Indpls June 21, 1860; attd German Eng Schl; Cincinnati College Phar Ph G; began as Pharmacist Indpls 1887; orgn Indpls Drug Co 1891, later merged into Mooney-Mueller Drug Co in 1902; now Sec & Treas; Mem of Amer Pharm Assn; Dir Chamber Commerce; Mem Board Trade; Mem Normal Schl N A Gym Univ; res Indpls.
- CORTLAND VAN CAMP**, business man, born Franklin Co, Ind; Pres Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co; V-P of Van Camp Packing Co; V-P Van Camp Products Co; one of builders Indpls Southern R R, which made low coal rates permanent; now part of Ills Cent system; mem Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.
- SAMUEL E RAUH**, financier, born Bavaria, Germany, Dec 21, 1853; came to America at 13; educ public schls and Commercial Coll, Dayton O; came to Indpls 1874; engaged in various business enterprises; pres Moore Packing Co 1891-7; pres Belt R R & Stock Yards Co since 1897; dir Union Trust Co, Indpls Abattoir Co, E Rauh Fertilizer Co, etc; res Indpls.
- ALBERT A BARNES**, manufacturer, born Stockbridge Vt Feb 14, 1839; attd common schls; pres Udell Works; dir Union Trust Co and Natl City Bank; Trustee Franklin College; res Indpls.
- HENRY KAHN**, business man, born Bloomington, Ind, March 31, 1860; attd Butler College; started in wholesale business Indpls; estb Kahn Tailoring Co 1886; pres since organization; trustee Citizens Gas Co; res Indpls.
- CARL G FISHER**, business man, born in Indiana; educ public schls; originator of plan to build highway from coast to coast and V-P and dir Lincoln Highway Assn; originator and one of builders of the Motor Speedway, Indpls; pres Prest-O-Lite Co, Fisher Automobile Co, etc; res Indpls.
- JAMES W LILLY**, business man, born Lafayette, Ind, Nov 10, 1862; attd Butler Coll; engaged in retail hardware business Indpls April 1, 1885; now pres Lilly & Stalnaker; dir Ind Natl Bank, Farmers Trust Co & Indpls Trac & Ter Co; trustee S E Hosp for Insane, Madison, Ind; res Indpls.
- CLEMENS VONNEGUT**, business man, born Indpls Nov 19, 1853; attd German-English & Indpls High Schl; began mercantile business April, 1870; V-P Vonnegut Hardware Co; mem Ind Legislature 1896; res Indpls.
- GUSTAV A RECKER**, business man, born Indpls July 19, 1865; attd German-English & High Schl; began with Sander & Recker 1883; now pres Sander & Recker Furn Co; was pres Ind Ret Furn Dealers Assn; mem Board of Trade & Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.
- A B MEYER**, business man, born Indpls Dec 24, 1853; attd German-English and Cincin Schls; began business 1872; est A B Meyer & Co 1877; pres A B Meyer & Co, A & C Stone & Lime Co & Ind Plaster & Roofing Co; dir United Fourth Vein Coal Co; mem Bd of Trade, Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.
- CHARLES D PEARSON**, business man, born Bloomfield, Dec 15, 1851; attd public and high schls; at 18 became traveling salesman for Hollweg & Reese, Indpls; estb business Pearson & Wetzel 1882, succeeding Mr Wetzel on his retirement in 1896; continuously 45 yrs in wholesale china & glassware business; res Indpls.
- GEORGE A GAY**, business man, born Dedham, Mass, June 18, 1859; attd public schls; came to Indpls Jan 1, 1892; pres Pettis Dry Goods Co, "The New York Store"; res Indpls.
- CARL H LIEBER**, business man, born Indpls Mch 16, 1866; attd German-English & Shortridge High Schl; treas the H Lieber Co; dir of Art Assn, etc; res Indpls.
- WILLIAM K STEWART**, business man, born Indpls July 26, 1875; attd Shortridge High Schl & Wisc Univ; A B Yale, 1899; merc business until 1909, then orgn W K Stewart Co of Indpls and Stewart & Kidd Co of Cincin; pres & treas of both; mem Economic Club, Indpls Literary Club, etc; dir Boys' Club Assn, Ind State Tax, Public Welfare Loan Assns; res Indpls.
- EDWARD J ROBISON**, business man, born Bedford, O, Sept 18, 1855; grad 1880 Hiram Coll, Hiram, O; treas State Bd of Agr, 1900-5; mem Indpls Bd of Schl Comn, 1897-1900; County Treas Marion Co, 1908-10; res Indpls.
- WILLIAM FORTUNE**, business man, born Boonville, Ind, May 27, 1863; edit writer Indpls News, 1888-90; founder Munic Eng Mag, 1890; pres Indpls Tel Co, New Long Dis Co, etc; dir various corp; orgn Indpls Coml Club, 1890 (sec 1890-95), V-P 95-97, pres 97-98; originator Ind State Bd of Commerce, 1894 (pres 1897-8-9); chmn Elevated R R Comn, 1898-14; presented with Loving Cup 1898 by citizens for promoting general welfare of city; res Indpls.
- JOHN C PERRY**, business man, born Paoli, Pa, Feb 21, 1834; attd common schls; came to Indpls 1853; began work as wood turner; in wholesale grocery business 45 years; pres J C Perry & Co, Inc; res Indpls.
- C. W. CRAIG**, business man, born Peru, Ill, Nov 6, 1860; attd common schls; began business mfg confectioner, Indpls, April, 1873; mem Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.
- JOSIAH K LILLY**, manufacturing chemist, born Greencastle, Ind, Nov 18, 1861; attd Phila Coll of Phar & Asbury Univ; became supt Lilly Lab 1882; after death of his father, Eli Lilly, June, 1898, became pres of Co; res Indpls.
- ALBERT LIEBER**, business man, born Indpls Aug 16, 1863; attd German-English Schl & Indpls Bus Coll; pres Indpls Brewing Co; pres Schack Brewing Co, Newark, N J; V-P Kibler-Lieber Chem Co; dir Merchants Natl, also Ind Trust Co; V-P Progress Mach Co; res Indpls.
- FREDERIC M AYRES**, business man, born Geneva, N Y, Feb 17, 1872; Yale Univ, Ph B, 1892; pres L S Ayres & Co; dir Fletcher Trust Co & Chandler & Taylor; res Indpls.
- W B WHELOCK**, business man, born Ogdensburg, N Y, May 17, 1862; attd Greene St High Schl, Ogdensburg, N Y; came to Indpls Jan, 1893; V-P L S Ayres & Co; sec & Treas Murray Inv Co; res Indpls.

Louis Hollweg
J. G. Mueller
Cortland Van Camp
S. E. Rauh
Albert A Barnes
Henry Kahn
Carl G Fisher
James W. Lilly
Clemens Vonnegut
G. A. Recker
A. B. Meyer
Charles D Pearson
Geo. A. Gay
Carl H. Lieber
W. K. Stewart
E. J. Robison
William Fortune
J. C. Perry
C. W. Craig
J. K. Lilly
Albert Lieber
Frederic M. Ayres
W. B. Wheelock

- WILLIAM J. MOONEY**, business man, born Washington, Ind., Apr 17, 1863; attd public & parochial schls; came to Indpls 1881, with A Kiefer; orgn Mooney-Mueller Drug Co 1902; pres Board Trade 1907-8; dir Fletcher Trust & Sav Co, State Life Ins Co, Citizens Gas Co, Greater Indpls Indust Assn, Children's Aid Soc, Merchants & Mfg Ins Bur; res Indpls.
- OLIVER P ENSLEY**, business man, born Auburn, Ind., Oct 9, 1866; grad Auburn High Schl & Bus Coll; came to Indpls as chief clk U S Pension Agency 1890-94; in lumber bus until elected treas Marion Co, 1904-8; dir Union Natl Sav & Loan Assn; now pres A Burdall Co, paint mfrs; res Indpls.
- JOHN I DARMODY**, business man, born Indpls Nov 26, 1865; attd public schls; began work with Daggett & Co, mfg confectioners, 1879; est Darmody Co 1895; mem Chamber Commerce, Bd of Trade; secy-treas & gen mgr J F Darmody Co; res Indpls.
- FRANK S FISHBACK**, born Indpls, May 14, 1866; att comm and Shrtldge High schls, Indpls; newspaper work, Indpls Times, 1885; Merch broker 1889; mem city council 1902-5; treas Marion Co 1910-11; now pres Geiger-Fishback Co, Frank S Fishback Co, merch, brokers; prop Fishback Warehouse Co; res Indpls.
- ALMIS G RIDDELL**, business man, born Indpls July 29, 1873; A B Lealand Stanford Jr Univ 1895; came to Indpls in 1895; in merc business until Nov, 1897; pres & mgr Central Rubber & Supply Co, 1897 to date; mem Chamber Commerce Exec Committee & Chrmn Wholesale Trade Division, 1913-14; res Indpls.
- GEORGE J MAROTT**, business man, born Daventry, Northamptonshire, England, Dec 10, 1858; attd schl one year; built railways from Kokomo to Marion & from Kokomo to Frankfort; now pres Ind Ry & Lt Co; V-P Security Trust Co; operates one of the finest & largest shoe stores in U S; res Indpls.
- WILLIAM SCOTT**, business man, born County of Donegal, Ireland April 6, 1850; received classical educ Londonderry, Ireland; came to U S 1868; to Indpls 1870; estd firm William Scott & Co; in 1880 became associated in wholesale drug bus with Daniel Stewart; now pres Daniel Stewart Drug Co; mem Bd Governor Board of Trade since 1882; V-P 1887; pres 1888; mem Bd of Schl Commns 1891-1900 (pres 1896-7); res Indpls.
- CARL VERNON GRIFFITH**, business man, born Dayton, O. Aug 8, 1869; grad Rose Poly 1889; mem firm Griffith Bros, wholesale milliners; sec & treas Potter Hat Co; res Indpls.
- MERRITT A POTTER**, manufacturer, born Clark's on, Mich.; attd Univ of Ill; with E C Atkins & Co since 1878, now secy; mem Chamber of Commerce Bd of Trade; res Indpls.
- WILLIAM I ELDER**, born Indpls, July 31, 1855; att Indpls High sch; began work as bank clk, after 5 years was appt paymaster I D & S Ry; in furniture bus till 1893; since large operator in real estate; devel and plattd Armstrong and N W Park, Clifton Pl, Edgewood, Marion East and Univ Heights, and other additions; res Indpls.

- ARTHUR JORDAN**, financier, born Madison, Ind., Sept 1, 1855; attd Indpls High Schl; engaged in various mfg, coml & financial enterprises since 1877; now pres Meridian Life Ins Co, Internl Mach Tool Co, Keyless Lock Co, City Ice & Coal Co, Printing Arts Co, Capital Gas Eng Co, Western Cold Storage Co, etc; dir Franklin Coll; trustee Y W C A, Indpls; mem Ind Commdy Loyal Leg; res Indpls.
- FRED FAHNLEY**, business man, born Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov 1, 1839; came to America in 1854 at age of 15; came to Indpls in 1865; eng in wholesale millinery; one of the orgn of the firm styled Fahnley & McCrea; now pres Fahnley & McCrea; V-P & dir Ind Trust; V-P & dir Merchants Natl; res Indpls.
- SEVERANCE BURRAGE**, chemist, born West Newton, Mass, July 18, 1868; attd Mass Inst Techn '92; Ph D Hanover Coll; D P H Valparaiso Univ; Prof Sanit Science Purdue Univ 1895-1912; at present dir Biol Lab Eli Lilly & Co, Indpls & Greenfield; pres Ind Acad Science, Ind Soc Prev Tubercis; dir Natl Assn Study & Prevnt Tuber; dir Indpls Boys' Club; mem A M A, State & County Med Soc, Am Pub Health Assn, Soc Am Bact, Am Phar Assn, Am Chem Soc; author (with H T Bailey) "School Sanitation & Decoration"; res Indpls.
- OTTO R LIEBER**, business man, born Indpls Oct 1, 1861; attd German-English Indep Schl; began bus with H Lieber & Co, 1876; now pres H Lieber Co; dir German House; owner Wiscinda Stock & Dairy Farm, Acton, Ind; res Indpls.
- JAMES E LILLY**, business man, born Lexington, Ky, July 8, 1844; attd common schls, Asbury Univ; came to Ind 1852; 1st Lieut. Co H, 43rd Ind Vols, Civil War, 1861-65; began bus with Eli Lilly 1878; V-P Eli Lilly Co, Mfg Chemists; dir Sterling Fire Ins Co; mem Loyal Legion; res Indpls.
- WILLIAM J HOGAN**, business man, born Chillicothe, O. Aug 18, 1872; attd common schls; began bus Indpls 1892, transfer and storage; pres Hogan Trans & Storage Co, Ind Refrigerating Co, Ind State Chamber of Commerce; mem Cham of Com, Indpls; res Indpls.
- ANDREW STEFFEN**, cigar manufacturer, born Madison, Ind, Mch 4, 1850; att comm sch Madison; came to Indpls 1870; now engaged in manufact cigars; res Indpls.
- FRANKLIN VONNEGUT**, business man, born Indpls Oct 20, 1856; attd German-English Indep Schl and High Schl; school commissioner 5 years; pres Commercial Club 2 years; pres Normal Schl of N A Gymn Union; pres Citizens Gas Co; res Indpls.
- JOHN N CAREY**, business man, born Dayton, O. Mar 4, 1855; attd Brown Univ, Providence, R I; began business in Indpls with Layman, Carey & Co, wholesale hwr, 1876; in 1883 went in drug business with Daniel Stewart; orgn the Stewart-Carey Glass Co; 1908 pres & treas; dir Indpls Tele Co; pres Y M C A; first pres Indpls Trade Assn; trustee Methodist Hosp; res Indpls.
- FRANK G WOOD**, business man, born Indpls Feb 7, 1859; attd Indpls Public & High Schl; with Singer Sewing Machine Co 21 years; pres Atlas Paper Co since 1900; res Indpls.
- WILLIAM H ELVIN**, business man, born Madison, Ind, 1853; attd Madison and Hanover Colleges; came to Indpls Oct, 1871; with Merrill & Field Publ; was pres Bowen-Merrill Co Pubs six years; one of Orgn Indpls Book & Stationery Co, now pres; Trustee Rescue Mission 15 years; res Indpls.

Wm J Mooney
Oliver P Ensley
John I Darmody
Frank S Fishback
A. G. V. Ridgell
George J Marott
William Scott
Carl Vernon Griffith
Merritt A Potter
Wm I Elder

Arthur Jordan
Fred Fahnley
Severance Burrage
Otto R Lieber
James E Lilly
Wm J Hogan
A. Steffen
Franklin Vonnegut
John N Carey
Frank G Wood
Wm H Elvin

LEONIDAS H LEWIS, born Manila, Ind. July 30, 1836; attd Valparaíso Univ and Indiana Univ; former newspaper man and manager Convention and Publicity Bureau; was chosen Gen Secy of Chamber of Commerce at its formation in 1912; res Indpls.

RALPH W DOUGLASS, born Bartholomew Co, Ind. Dec 5, 1882; grad Ind Univ, 1906; attd Ind Univ Law Schl, 1906-7, Indpls Coll of Law, 1908; in newspaper work, Shelbyville, 1905-7; prac law, Shelbyville, 1908-10; on staff Indpls Star, 1910, and Indpls News, 1910-13; publicity dir Indpls Chamber of Commerce; elec asst Gen Secy Chamber of Commerce, 1914; res Indpls.

C C PERRY, financier, born Richmond, Ind. Dec 15, 1857; educ Earlham Coll; began work as messenger boy P C C & St L R R; learned telegraphy; mgr W U Tel Co, Richmond, 1880-84; came to Indpls '86 as representative Jenny Elec Co; one of orgn Marmon-Perry Light Co, 1888, and Indpls Lt & Pr Co, 1892; now pres and treas Indpls Lt & Ht Co; res Indpls.

J EDWARD MORRIS, real est broker, born Broad Ripple, Ind; attd State Normal, Terre Haute; taught schls 5 years Marion Co; mgr C U Tele Co, Shelbyville, 1903-7; engaged real estate bus, Indpls, 1907; orgn & elect pres Ind Real Est Assn, 1914; res Indpls.

DR B C LIGHT, physician, born Somerset, Ky, June 3, 1856; grad Rush Med College, 1879; orgn Broad Ripple Nat Gas Co, 1886; orgn Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Co, 1892; built Broad Ripple electric line and ran first cars, Sept, 1894; built White City, 1906; practiced med in Broad Ripple since 1880; res Broad Ripple, Ind.

THOMAS A WYNNE, business man, born Ottawa, Canada, 1866; attd common schls; moved to Indpls 1887; connected with Indpls Lt & Ht Co 23 years; V-P & Treas Indpls Lt & Ht Co; V-P Farmers Trust Co; served term in Indpls City Council; res Indpls.

FREMONT ALFORD, lawyer, born near Eden, Ind, Dec 30, 1857; attd common schls, State Normal, Terre Haute; grad Central Law Schl, 1881; Depty Pros Atty, 1894-1898; Judge Criminal Court Marion Co, 1898-1907; res Indpls.

JEFFERSON H CLAYPOOL, lawyer, born Connersville, Ind, Aug 15, 1856; attd Univ of Va & Miami Univ; mem Ind Legislature, 1889-91; mem State Board Election Commissioners; res Indpls.

ROWLAND EVANS, lawyer, born Boston, Mass, Apr 10, 1864; attd Boston Public Schls, Ind Law Schl; standing examiner in chancery U S Court; mem Am, Indpls & State Bar Assns, Amer Assn for Advancement of Science, Am Economic Assn, Am Pol Science Assn; res Indpls.

HERMAN P LIEBER, business man, born Indpls Oct 9, 1873; attd public schls and Shortridge; entered merc business 1891; secy H Lieber Co; res Indpls.

HENRY B DANNER, born New York City, Dec 25, 1870; degrees: A B, A M, Rutgers Coll; LL B, A M, Ph D, Univ Minn; adm bar Minn, 1893; N Y State 1896; Ind 1910; with Wm Burford, Indpls, since 1909; res Indpls.

ALBERT M ROSENTHAL, business man, born Kokomo, Ind, Oct 17, 1876; attd Indpls Public Schls; began business 1903; now pres Standard Paper Co, mfg & wholesale dealers; res Indpls.

CHARLES F MEYER, business man, born Indpls Aug 4, 1852; educ Indpls & Cinctl Bus Coll; began business in Indpls April, 1869; now V-P A B Meyer & Co; dir A & C Stone & Lime Co & Ind Plaster & Roofing Co; 33d A & A B R; treas Ind Consist 25 years; charter mem Murat Temple; treas over 30 years; res Indpls.

WILLIAM H BOCKSTAHLE, business man, born Indpls July 12, 1867; attd common schls; learned printer's trade; connected with stock yards 21 years as clerk Belt R R & Stock Yards Co; traffic mgr since 1909; res Indpls.

SOL SCHLOSS, business man, born Ligonier, Ind; attd public schls Ligonier; began as clerk at 14; engaged in merc business, Titusville, Pa, 1894; started in bus for self at Monmouth, Ill, 1897; came to Indpls 1910; now pres Schloss Bros Co, Indpls; dir Monmouth, Ill, Plow Factory; res Indpls.

AARON WOLFSON, business man, born Boston, Mass, July 24, 1871; attd English High Schl, Boston; came to Indpls Nov, 1904; now sec Kahn Tailoring Co; ex-pres Indpls Assn of Credit Men; dir Chamber of Commerce; chrman Natl Com on Commercial Arbit Natl Assn of Credit Men; res Indpls.

CHARLES L BUSCHMANN, business man, born Indpls Sept 5, 1876; attd Indpls High Schl, Capitol Univ, Columbus, O; began mfg 1887; V-P & Genl Mgr Lewis Meier & Co; dir wholesale div Chamber of Commerce; res Indpls.

THOMAS H SPANN, born Indpls June 8, 1848; A B Williams College, 1869; ret Indpls & eng in real est bus with his father, John S Spann; now pres John S Spann & Co, Inc; res Indpls.

PAUL H KRAUSS, business man, born Stuttgart, Germany, Oct 9, 1853; attd comn schls Stuttgart & Indpls; came to Indpls Jan, 1864; messenger boy in Ind Natl Bank 1868-70; engaged in haberdashery business 1871; now pres Paul H Krauss Co; pres Merchants Assn 1914; pres German Park Assn; dir Mchts Natl Bank; trustee Indpls Maennerchor; treas Ancient Landmark Lodge Masons since 1883; mem St James Conclave, Red Cross of Constantine; res Indpls.

GEORGE J MAYER, business man, born Indpls Jan 6, 1862; attd German, English & Public Schls; began business 1884; mem Chamber Commerce; pres Geo J Mayer Co; res Indpls.

FRED A HETHERINGTON, inventor and manufacturer, born Indpls, 1858; attd comn schls & Indpls Schl of Art; at 15 began work in Hetherington & Berner Mach Shop; supt Campbell Printing Press & Mfg Co, New York City, 1881; inventor Railway Asphalt Paving Plant used in estab first municipal paving plant in U S at Detroit; inventor Hetherington Camera, etc; res Indpls.

HENRY W KLAUSMAN, civil engineer, born Centralia, Ill, Sep 2, 1868; educ common schls; pract civil engr since 1891; appt surveyor Marion Co 1901; re-elect 3 terms till 1910; appt city engr 1910-14; music director Indpls Mil Band; chm Rep City comm 1910—; res Indpls.

L. H. Lewis
Ralph W. Douglass

C. C. Perry

J. Edward Morris

Robert G. Light

Thos A Wynne

Fremont Alford

J. H. Claypool

Rowland Evans

Herman P. Lieber

Henry B. Danner

Albert M. Rosenthal

Chas. F. Meyer

W. H. Bockstahle

Sol Schloss

A. Wolfson

C. L. Buschmann

T. H. Spann

Paul Krauss

Geo J Mayer

F. A. Hetherington

H. W. Klausman

HARRY E. BARNARD, chemist, born Dunbarton, N H, Nov 14, 1874; grad N H Coll, 1899; Ph D Hanover Coll, 1913; State Chem of N H, 1901-5; Chem State Bd Health of Ind, 1905; State Food and Drug Commr of Ind, 1907—; State Commr Weights and Meas of Ind, 1911; Food and Drug Insp Chem, U S Dept Agr, 1907—; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM SHIMER, born Indianapolis, Sept. 20, 1878; grad Butler Coll, 1902; Ind Med Coll, 1906; interne Indpls City Hosp, 1906-7; appt Supt Bacteriological Lab, Ind. State Bd Health, 1912.

C H BALDWIN, born Jenningsville, Pa, May 21, 1883; B S Bucknell, Pa. Univ, 1907; appt State Entomologist of Ind, 1911; res Edgewood, Ind.

JOHN N HURTY, born Lebanon, O, Feb 21, 1852; grad Medical Coll, 1881; Purdue Univ, 1886, Ph D; Prof Hygiene and Sanitary Science, Med Dept Ind Univ; Sec Ind State Bd Health; State Health Commr Ind, 1896—; Pres Ind Dental Coll; author "Health with Life," tc; res, Indpls.

JOHN D SHEA, born Bowling Green, Ky, Oct 29, 1864; att St John's Acad, Indpls; vice chm Dem Co Comm, Indpls, 1912; elect Doorkeeper Senate, Legis, 1913; appt supt bldg and prop, State House, Jan 1, 1914.

MYRON D KING, born Covington, Ind., Aug. 9, 1859; grad Northwestern Univ, 1881; Dept Sec State Ind, 1884; 1891, Sec State unexpired term Claude Matthews; Priv Sec Gov Claude Matthews, 1893; Auditor Dem Nat Com, 1904 and 1908; Dept Aud State of Ind, 1911—; res, Indpls.

P A DAVIS, born Putnam Co, Ind, May 8, 1880; att. High Schl Kokomo; appt. Quartermaster-Gen, I N G, Jan 1 1914; res, Indpls.

WILLIAM J McKEE, born Madison, Ind, Dec 12, 1853; grad Yale Coll, Sheffield Scien Dept, 1875; identified with Ind Nat Guard since 1873; appt Brig-Gen Comdg, Mch 23, 1893; appt Brig-Gen U S V May 27, 1898; served until Mar 15, 1899; res, Indpls.

BERT NEW, born Vernon, Ind, Aug 26, 1870; att Ind Univ, 1888-89; Bethany Coll, W Va, A B, 1891; prac law Jennings Co; appt Counsel for Gov Marshall, 1908-'13; Counsel to Gov Ralston and Public Service Comm; res, Indpls.

B B JOHNSON, born Marlboro, O, Sept 2, 1852; att common and high schl; Asst Postmaster Kokomo, 1868-71; Dept and Treas Howard Co, 1878-84; Editor Kokomo Tribune, 1885-7; Editor-Propr Richmond Item, 1891-98; mem Bd of Wks, Richmond, 1905-09; appt Priv Sec Gov Ralston, Jan 1, 1913.

FRANK L BRIDGES, born Indianapolis, Jan 3, 1878; att Ind Univ and Butler Coll; Reg Quar-Serg 158th Ind Vol Inf; appt Adj.-Gen Ind, Jan 1, 1914.

JOHN A LAPP, Librarian, born Filmore N Y, Nov 19, 1880; Ph B Alford Univ, 1906; grad scholar in polit science Univ Wis, 1906-7; fellow in economics Cornell, 1907-8; asst in politics, Cornell, 1908; legis. reference libr Ind, 1908-13; dir Ind Bur Legis Informn, 1913—; sec State Commr Industrial and Agri Educ, 1912-13; mngr editor "Special Libraries," asso editor Nat Municipal Review, 1912-18; lecturer in legis Ind Univ, etc; res, Indpls.

LEO LANDO, Optician, born Hungary, 1851; educated in common schls; removed to U S, 1871, to Indpls Apr 27, 1889; manufacturing and refractory optician; res, Indpls.

L ERT SLACK, Lawyer, born Johnson Co, Ind, Oct 8, 1874; att grade and high schls; atty Johnson Co; state Rep and State Senator Ind Gen Assembly; res, Indpls.

LEWIS E LANCASTER, born Virginia, Ill; att pub schs and Gem City Bus. Coll; in wholesale grocery; bus mgr Liby Bureau, Indpls; res, Indpls.

HUGH DOUGHERTY, Banker, born on farm near Greenville, O, July 28, 1844; att Comm schs; removed to Bluffton, Ind; State Senator 1876-75; former Pres, Marion Trust Co; V P Fletcher Savings & Trust Co; appt by Gov Ralston Trustee Flood Fund; Pres Bd of Trustees De Pauw Univ; res, Indpls.

OSCAR L POND, Lawyer; born near Shelbyville, Mch 25, 1877; Ind Un A B, 1899; Columbia Un A M, L L B, Ph D; lawyer; author "Munic Control of Pub Ut"; V P Indpls Commercial Club & mem Chamber of Com.

ELMER W STOUT, Lawyer; born Paoli, Ind; grad Earlham Coll, 1896; grad Harvard Un Law Dept, 1901; atty Bd of Park Commrs, Indpls, 1908; res, Indpls.

GEORGE W BROWN, Real Estate Broker; born Indpls Jan 12, 1857; att pub schs; business course Butler Coll; res, Indpls.

GEORGE B ELLIOTT, Bond Broker, born Indpls Feb 29, 1868; att pub schs and Shortridge H S; mem State Legis 1897; Clerk Marion Co, 1898; res, Indpls.

OSWALD STAHN, State Official; born at Strehla a e Saxony, Germany, Sept 21, 1865; grad coll at Doebler, Saxony, 1882; book business at Ft Wayne, 1882-1910; appt Supt State Free Employment Bureau, Indpls, Jan 1, 1911.

WALLACE FOSTER, Author; born Vernon, June 22, 1837; att pub sch Vernon and Indpls; civil engr O & M R R, 1856; Lieut Co H 11th Ind Zouave Reg 3 mos serv Civil War, 1861; Lt Capt A D C and Pay Dept U S A to 1865; instituted patriotic instruc in pub schs, 1889; Woman's Relief Corps, etc; author of "Patriotic Primer for Am. Citizen," "Origin and Hist. of the Stars and Stripes"; owner of copyright "Fac Simile of the Declaration of Independence"; res, Indpls.

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JAMES A COLLINS, Lawyer; born Arlington Mass. Oct. 12, 1870; grad Ind Law Sch. 1904; judge City Court, Indpls. 1910-14; intro probation in that court, collection of money fines on installments and special sessions for women; elected Judge Crim Ct. Marion Co. 1914; res Indpls.

SAMUEL O PICKENS, Lawyer; born Owen Co. Ind. April 26, 1846; grad law dept. Ind Univ. 1873; came to Indpls 1886; pros atty Owen, Morgan & Greene Cos. 1877-81; memb Am. State & Indpls Bar Assns; atty Penn Ry Lines since 1878; res. Indpls.

ALEXANDER C AYRES, Lawyer; born Mt Carmel, Ind. Nov. 9, 1846; grad A B N W Christian Univ (now Butler Coll). 1868; LL B. 1872; elec circuit judge Marion & Hendricks Cos. 1882-6; judge Marion Co Circuit Ct. 1890; pract law since; res. Indpls.

JESSE T JOHNSON, Architect; born Franklin Co. Mo. Aug. 21, 1874; grad Indpls High Sch; Washington Univ (arct dept), St Louis, Mo. 1897-91; began pract Indpls. 1905; designer Owen Co court house, Tipton, and Sharpville High Schs, Elks Club, Frankfort, Ind; Bona Thompson Libr, Indpls; Ind Bldg. Panama-Pac Expos; res. Indpls.

CHARLES O DURHAM, Physician; born Hendricks Co. Ind. May 9, 1867; taught sch Hendricks Co two years; grad Cent Coll Phy & Surg. 1892; attd Ky Sch of Med. 1891-2; interne Indpls City Hosp. 1892-3; 11 years memb fac Coll Phy & Surg; memb Bd Health, Indpls. 1897-9; pract since 1893; elec coroner. 1910; re-elec. 1912; res. Indpls.

JAMES BINGHAM, Lawyer; born Fountain Co. Ind. March 16, 1861; worked on farm, railroad, taught sch Fountain Co 6 years; co supt Fountain Co. 1883-87; pros atty Fountain & Warren Cos. 1891-93; atty gen of Ind. 1907-11; now pract law; res. Indpls.

LARRY A WHITCOMB, Lawyer; born Clinton, Ind. March 26, 1871; Ph B. DePauw Univ. 1893; A B Yale Coll. 1894, and LL B Yale Law Sch. 1895; mem Ind Legis. 1899-01; prac law since 1895; mem Ind State and Indpls Bar Assn; res. Indpls.

JAMES A ROSS, Lawyer; born Delaware Co. Ind. Feb. 19, 1833; attd North-western Univ; grad Ind Law Sch. 1904; mem Indpls Bar Assn; mem firm Matson, Gates & Ross; res. Indpls.

WILLIAM F ELLIOTT, Lawyer; born Indpls. Ind. April 29, 1859; attd Butler Univ. Univ of Mich and Cent Law Sch; collaborated with Judge Byron K Elliott. "Work of Advocate," "Roads & Streets," "Railroads," "Evidence," "Contracts"; magazine writer; memb Indpls, State and Am Bar Assns; res. Indpls.

SAMUEL ASHBY, Lawyer; born near Pittsboro. Ind. Aug. 24, 1868; LL B Ind Univ. 1891; began practice law Indpls. 1892; mem Am, Indpls Bar Assns; res. Indpls.

RUSSELL T MAC FALL, Lawyer; born Floyd Co. Ind. Sept. 20, 1865; attd Eikos Acad. Salem, Ind; grad 1892. law dept. Univ Mich; began pract Indpls. 1893; mem Ind State & Indpls Bar Assns; res. Indpls.

ADDISON C. HARRIS, born Wayne Co., Ind., Oct. 1, 1840; att. North-western Univ. (now Butler), 1860-3; adm. to bar 1865; Ind. Senate, 1877-9; Envoy Ex. Minister Plen. of U. S. to Austria-Hungary. 1899-1901; trust. Purdue Univ.; Pres. Indpls. Law Schl. since 1899; Pres. Ind. Bar Assn. 1904-5; res. Indpls.

JOSEPH B. KEALING, born Marion Co., Ind., June 25, 1859; grad. Butler Coll. A. B., 1879; Central Law Schl., Indpls., 1883; taught school two years, Marion Co.; pauper atty., 1882-84; Dept. Pros. Atty., 1884-6; appt. U. S. Atty. Mch. 1, 1901, resigned Mch., 1909; Corp. Counsel Indpls., 1910-14.

PAXTON HIBBEN, born Indpls., Dec. 5, 1880; grad. Shtdgs. High Schl., 1898; A. B. Princeton. 1908; A. M. Harvard. 1904; 3rd Sec. Am. Emb., St. Petersburg. 1906; 2nd Sec. Emb., Mexico City. 1906; Sec. Leg., Bogota. 1908; Ch. d'Aff., ad. int., Colombia. 1908; Sec. Leg., The Hague and Luxbg., 1909; Ch. d'Aff., ad. int., Neth. and Luxbg., 1911; Sec. Leg., Santiago de Chili; Fellow Royal Geog. Soc.; Sec. Intl. Trib. for U. S. on Venezuelan Arbit. The Hague. 1910. Res. "Off. Side" Irvington, Indpls.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, born on farm, Ohio. Oct. 5, 1862; laborer and teamster till 15; then att. high sch.; Ph. D. DePauw Univ., 1886; read law in off. of Sen. McDonald; adm. bar. 1887; asso. with McDonald & Butler until he began practice for himself; U. S. Senator. 1899-05, '06-11; author "The Russian Advance," etc.; contr. to mag.; res. Indpls.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON, born Oxford, O., Aug. 12, 1854; grad. Lafayette Coll., Easton, Pa., C. E. M. E. G. E.; studied law with his father, Benj. Harrison, 23rd Pres. U. S.; Supt. U. S. Mint Serv., 1878; Journalist, Helena, Mont., Leslie's and Judge, N. Y. City; Pres. Terre Haute Elec. Ry. Co.; Lt.-Col. and Ins. Gen. Prov. Marsh., 7th Army Corps, Spanish war; pract. law, Indpls. Mexican Consul for Ind.

EDWARD DANIELS, born near Xenia, O., May 11, 1854; grad. Wabash Coll., 1875. A. B.; Law, Columbia Univ. Law Sch., 1877; appt. Master-in-Chancery, 1911.

J. FRANK HANLY, born St. Joseph, Ill., Apl. 4, 1863; att. common sch. Champ. Co., Ill.; taught sch. nine years, Warren Co., Ind.; adm. bar. 1889; elect. State Senator, 1890; elect. Congress, 1894; elect. Gov. Ind., 1904; res. Indpls.

ROBERT E. SPRINGSTEEN, born Indpls., May 26, 1857; att. common schs., Indpls.; appt. Postmaster Indpls., Apl. 24, 1913.

FRANK C. DAILEY, born Bluffton, Ind., Dec. 22, 1870; grad. Ind. Univ. Law, 1894; appt. U. S. Dist. Atty. Jan. 1, 1914.

EDWARD H. SCHMIDT, born March 14, 1868; att. common schs., Indpls.; Purdue Univ. spec. Phar. & Chem.; appt. U. S. Marshal May 9, '11.

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